

THE
Library Journal

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Library Economy and Bibliography

JANUARY, 1914

VOL. 39. NO. 1

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The Library Journal

VOL. 39. No. 1. JANUARY, 1914

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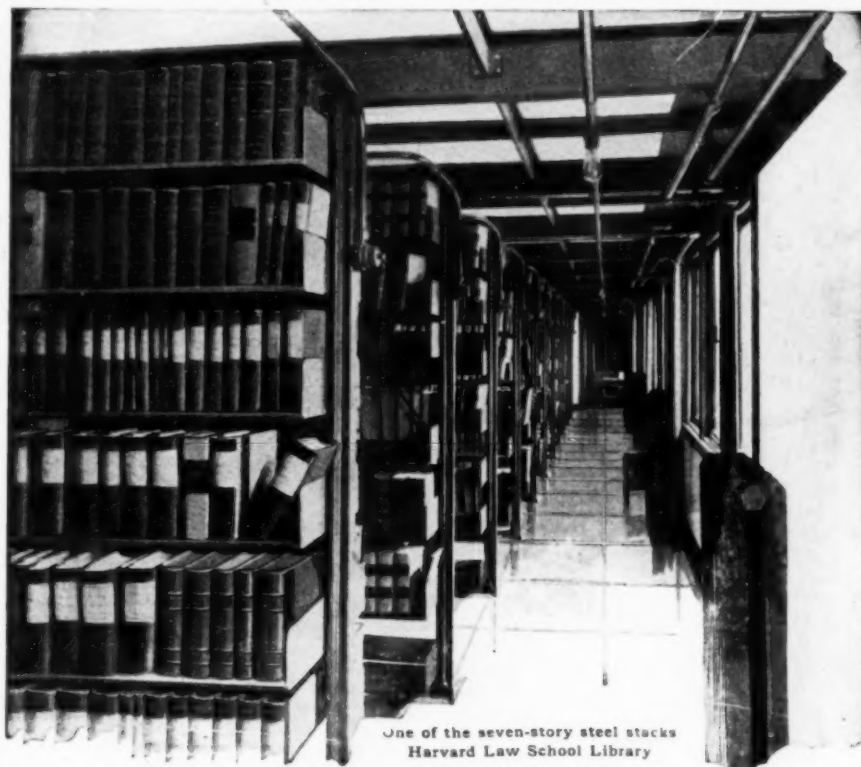
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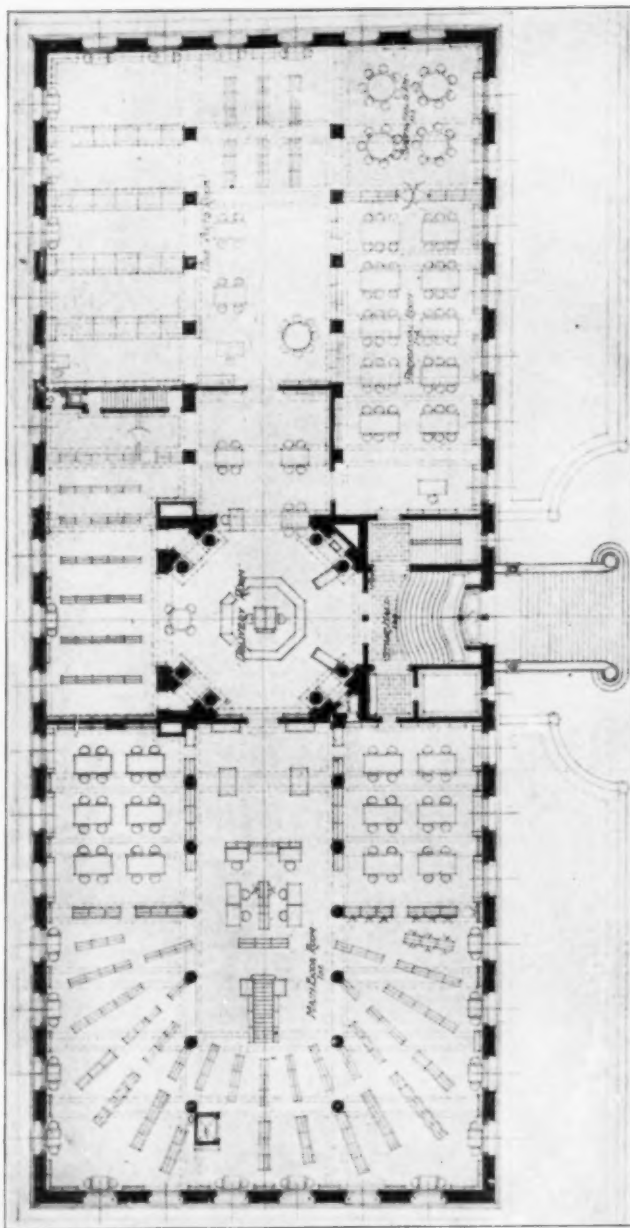
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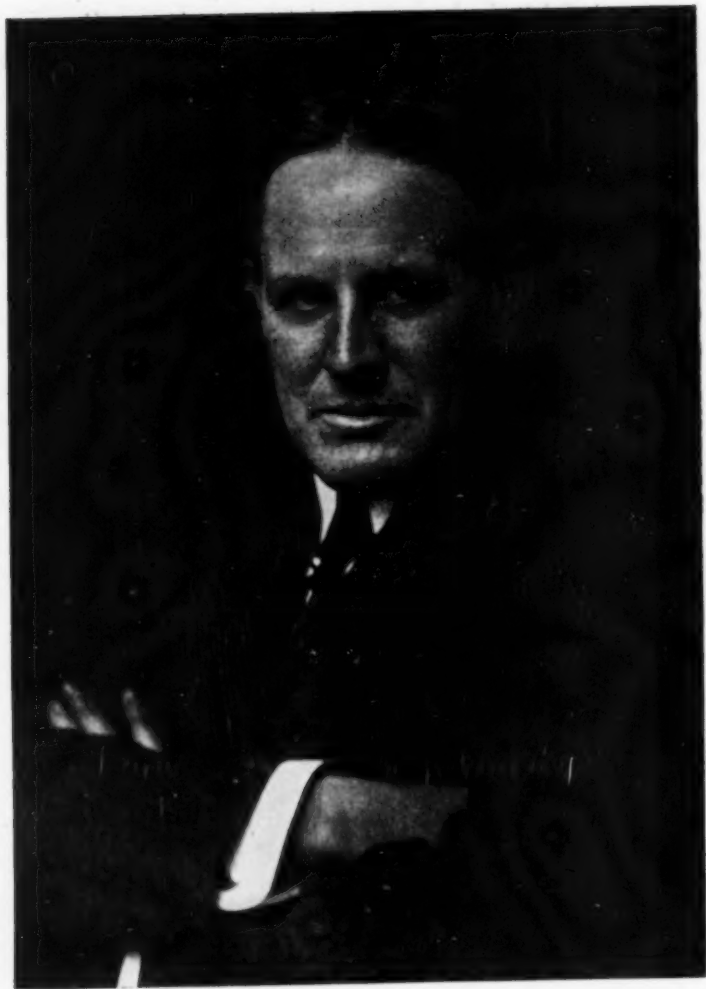
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*President of the American Library Association, 1913-14, Director of the New York
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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

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NO. 1

THE Kaaterskill Conference was the leading library event of 1913, ranking next to that at Magnolia in attendance, and in its total of 892 exceeding that at Narragansett Pier by one person, presumably Miss Pansy Patterson. The interstate gathering at Atlantic City and Library Week at Lake George also attracted their full quota, while some of the state associations in the West also held interstate conferences. Telegraphic word as the LIBRARY JOURNAL goes to press announces that Washington will be the meeting place for 1914, while in 1915 San Francisco seems the predestined goal of all national associations. In England, the Bournemouth conference of the national association passed off successfully, and there is to be a strong endeavor in 1914 to obtain such a delegation from the United States as will give the Oxford conference international importance. The exposition of the book at Leipzig, which was planned to be of international scope, may prove somewhat disappointing in this respect; but American participation is now practically assured, either through a Congressional appropriation and a government building, or in a separate library exhibit, planned by the special committee of the A. L. A., which has already obtained assurances of financial support and library cooperation. Though there will be no international library conference there, Americans will be made welcome at the meeting of German librarians which is to occur at Leipzig in May.¹ Internationalism in library affairs is encouraged by visits of librarians from one country to another, and Americans this year have had the pleasure of welcoming M. Paul Otlet from Belgium and Mr. Kudalkar from India. Within this country two new state commissions have been organized, in Arkansas and South Dakota, leaving only eleven states without commissions or their equivalent.

THE hand of death, which last year spared the library profession, has made for it heavy loss in 1913 in the passing of three members distinguished also as scholars, who had been honored by the presidency of the American Library Association. John Shaw Billings, Josephus Nelson Larned and Reuben Gold Thwaites, had filled their measure of years with notable achievement, both in librarianship and in literature, and their passing has left a great gap in the ranks of the leaders. The death of Charles C. Soule, long a leader in the profession, though never a professional librarian, is not less notable a loss. The appointment of W. Dawson Johnston to the new library work at St. Paul is a serious loss to New York and to the special field of university librarianship in which he was making his mark as a leader, and it is a pity that Columbia University had not emphasized the importance of retaining him in that service. It is to be hoped that the onerous duties of organizing a great reference library may not indefinitely delay the completion of the work on university libraries which will round out his career as a university librarian, and doubtless his unwearying industry will enable him to face the two tasks with success. Edwin H. Anderson has been doubly honored within the year, by his formal appointment in succession to Dr. Billings as the head of the New York Public Library and by his election to the presidency of the American Library Association; and the work of the great metropolitan system will be pressed forward under his administration.

WHILE the past year has not been notable architecturally for the opening of great library buildings, the new buildings of moderate size at Portland, Ore., and Somerville, Mass., present many interesting features, and new buildings have also been finished

at Harrisburg, Pa., Bangor, Me., and elsewhere, while the number of branch libraries has notably increased, especially at Denver. Harvard's new library building is progressing toward completion. At Brooklyn the work on the central library building is unfortunately stopped pending further appropriations by the city, and Philadelphia is still held up from beginning its fine new building on the excellent site it has obtained, because of conditions in the original appropriation which have to be modified by the municipal authorities before work can proceed. Foundations are ready for the great library at St. Paul, the gift of J. J. Hill, and plans for the new Detroit building, for the Johns Hopkins University Library at Baltimore, and for the John Crerar Library at Chicago, all promise notable buildings; three of these emphasize private benevolence in respect to libraries outside the Carnegie foundation. The transfer of Mr. Carnegie's benevolence to a corporation has not interfered with wide giving for libraries, but the record for Carnegie gifts for the year 1913 is not yet at hand.

A PROPOSITION has been put forward in Congress to capture the Library of Congress for the spoils system by taking the appointment of the staff out of the hands of the librarian, by whom it is practically exercised, and placing it directly in the control of the joint committee on the Library. It is scarcely possible that this can be more than a last attack from the dwindling opponents of the merit system, hungry for offices, upon an institution which above all others should be free from such an attack. It must be admitted by foes as well as friends of the Democratic party and the new administration that they have done exceptionally well in resisting the enormous pressure for a return to the spoils system, and after this successful resistance it is unlikely that a surrender will be made where that would be at once most flagrant and most unjustifiable, since Dr. Putnam's ad-

ministration of the national library has made it a world-wide model of effectiveness and usefulness, absolutely non-partisan in character and nation-wide in value.

WITH this initial number of the LIBRARY JOURNAL in its thirty-ninth year, a number of changes in typography and arrangement have been made which we trust will commend it more thoroughly to the profession. Particularly, also, there will be endeavor to make it more comprehensive in plan and scope, to give it a broader character internationally, and to use illustrations more freely, especially with reference to architectural development. At the same time the review of library activity in its many present ramifications under the general caption "Library Work" will serve not only as an index to library periodical literature of international scope, but will bring out, from the subject side, items of interest which, in the rapidly increasing flood of library material, might otherwise be lost. This division will, in fact, occupy most of the field of the library periodical of that title, formerly published by the H. W. Wilson Co. Under the caption "The Library World" will be brought together material of geographic rather than of subject relationship, inclusive of library reports, gifts and bequests, and the miscellaneous material of notes and news. Segregation of the LIBRARY JOURNAL's miscellaneous material along these two lines—geographical and subject—will, we hope, serve toward more efficient usefulness. During the past year there has been too much reason for apology to our contributors and to our readers, resulting from frequent changes at the office desk, arising from quite independent causes, as far removed as illness and matrimony; but it is hoped that new arrangements now in process will remedy defects for which we have had reason to apologize, and will make permanent provision for the continuance and growth of the LIBRARY JOURNAL as the leading exponent of the library profession.

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN 1913

BY W. R. EASTMAN

DURING the year 1913 the legislatures of forty-four states have been in session. The statements which follow are based upon an examination of the published laws of most of the states aided by direct correspondence with the state library commissions, wherever such exist, and with some leading librarian in each of the thirteen states where there was no such commission a year ago. The action of the national Congress, affecting directly the District of Columbia and indirectly the whole country, has also been considered. Returns from thirty-one states, in which the legislatures acted on library matters, and from the District of Columbia have been noted.

Items of special interest this year are the following:

Library commissions were created in two states.

The functions and titles of some existing commissions were changed, marking a clear tendency toward giving them a larger share of responsibility for the state library and its work.

There was also a gratifying increase of commission funds in ten states.

In several states the library laws are being adjusted and improved by careful revision.

The limit for library taxation, where any such limit exists, is being questioned and restated.

Rural library extension is receiving more nearly the attention it deserves. County systems are being brought into operation and the power to contract for library facilities is extended.

In three states the state library is being reorganized for more active service to the public, and the subject of legislative reference is being pushed to the front in four states.

A new retirement pension scheme for librarians appears in one state.

LIBRARY COMMISSIONS

South Dakota has created a free li-

brary commission of five. It includes the governor, the superintendent of public instruction, the state librarian, and two others appointed by the governor for terms of three years, one of them chosen from a list of three named by the library association of the state and the other from a list of three proposed by the state federation of women's clubs. The state library is placed in custody of the commission, and is made the headquarters for library work.

In Arkansas, at the request of the library association of the state, but in the absence of any direct legislation, the governor has appointed an honorary commission of three to encourage the establishment of public libraries and to promote their interests.

In Idaho the continued existence of the library commission was seriously threatened by legislative movements for economy, but better counsels prevailed and the usual appropriation of \$8000 was secured.

In Tennessee the state board of education was made to supersede the free library commission, assuming all of their powers and duties except their system of traveling libraries, which was placed under direction of the state library. Public as well as school libraries are now under the general supervision of the state board of education through their division of library extension. The state free library commission still exists in the law, but has no appropriation for active work.

In Washington, where the present library commission consists of the governor, the attorney general and eight judges of the supreme court, a bill was introduced, but failed to pass, to create a new commission upon a different basis in order to emphasize the popular, rather than the legal, side of the state library and to promote public, normal and traveling library work throughout the state. The friends of the movement expect that more will be heard of this at a future session.

In Oregon, the library commission has taken a new name, and has received a large

addition to its store of books. The law books in the state library have been placed in a separate collection to be henceforth known as the "Supreme Court Library." The remaining books, some 45,000 in number, have been added to the books already in the hands of the state commission, and together they will constitute in future the "Oregon State Library," under control of the library commission, who will be henceforth known as "Trustees of the State Library," the librarian to be secretary to the commission. Some added duties in the line of collecting and indexing public documents and of legislative reference have been laid on the commission. In view of added work an increased appropriation of \$7500 a year is given to the commission.

In Vermont, the name of the "Board of Library Commissioners" was, at their own request, changed to "Free Public Library Commission."

In ten states the annual appropriations for commission work were increased:

In Connecticut, from \$3250 to \$4000 a year.

In Delaware, doubled, to provide book wagons.

In Illinois, from \$1800 to \$5270, to provide an organizer, other assistants and traveling expenses, and \$1700 for books.

In Indiana, from \$10,000 to \$12,500.

In Iowa, the usual appropriation of \$11,000 is continued unchanged, but the amount to be used for salaries is raised from \$6000 to \$7600.

In Massachusetts, \$2000 was voted for a secretary to direct educational work through the libraries for the benefit of foreign-speaking people, with an increase from \$2000 to \$4000 for state aid to libraries in the smaller towns.

In Michigan, from \$4000 to \$5500.

In North Carolina, from \$1500 to \$3000.

In North Dakota, from \$7800 to \$8000.

In Vermont, from \$1000 to \$1500 for traveling libraries, and from \$2500 to \$3000 for the general work, besides \$100 for office expenses.

On the other hand, Kansas shows a decrease from \$2000 to \$1000 for books for traveling libraries and \$50 less for expenses.

New York shows a decrease from \$35,000 to \$25,000 for state allotments to free libraries, and from \$6000 to \$1000 for books for traveling libraries, besides the cutting out of two salaries from the Extension Division which were intended for the library organizers. It is claimed that the last-named action was due to a misunderstanding. The liberal policy of the state for the past twenty-one years in aid of its growing and thriving free libraries, accompanied, as it has been, by careful and friendly official supervision, has been abundantly justified by results, and the present decrease can only be regarded as due to lack of full information attended by an indiscriminate zeal for appearing to cut down some expenses.

There are now 38 library commissions in 37 states, Colorado having two commissions, one for traveling libraries and the other for the general work. In Kansas the commission is for traveling libraries only. These bodies, while doing the same kind of work in their several states, vary both in name and organization. In the names of 28 the word "Commission" or "Commissioners" appears. In California and in Virginia the State Library does the work. In Oregon, the legal name now is "Trustees of the State Library." In New Hampshire the State Library trustees act as a commission. In Connecticut, the name "Committee" is used. In Alabama, the work is committed to the "Department of Archives and History"; in Texas, to the "Library and Historical Commission"; in Rhode Island and in Utah, to the "State Department," or "Board," "of Education," acting by a "Library Committee" or a "Library Secretary"; and in New York to the "Education Department" by its "Division of Educational Extension." In Tennessee, by this year's legislation, the library work is given, as noted above, partly to the "State Department of Education" and partly to the "State Library," while the "Free Library Commission" remains on the statute book, without the means or opportunity to serve. In Arkansas, the library commission of three appointed by the governor is an honorary commission.

The eleven states in which there is, as

yet, no public assignment of work for the libraries are Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, South Carolina, West Virginia and Wyoming.

FOUNDING, GOVERNMENT AND SUPPORT

In South Dakota the law provides that on petition of five per cent. of the voters in any place, a vote shall be taken on the question of providing library facilities. If the result is affirmative, the mayor or other chief officer shall appoint three library trustees subject to confirmation by the council, commission, trustees or supervisors. Within a tax limit of two mills on the dollar the library trustees are the sole judges of the sum required for the support of the library for the year, and the city council or corresponding body has no choice but to include that amount in the tax levy. The same act appropriates \$3000 for traveling libraries.

In three states steps were taken to secure a general revision and amendment of the library laws. In Iowa these efforts were preceded by a thorough discussion at the meeting of the state association and were successful. A provision applying to all towns and cities, without regard to population, fixed the maximum library tax rate at five mills on the dollar for maintenance and at five mills also for a building and land. This was a decided increase, as the former limit had been three mills for either purpose, and in cities of over 6000 population two mills. There had been some confusion as to the control of libraries in cities under a commission form of government. Libraries in those cities will hereafter operate under the general library law, except that they will have five trustees instead of nine. A tax for library purposes may be laid on unplotted lands within city limits. On the completion of a public library building, any money left in the hands of trustees may be transferred to the maintenance fund.

In Colorado a bill was introduced to abolish the system of self-perpetuating library boards, but failed of enactment. A general revision of library law is scheduled for the next session.

In Pennsylvania an attempt was made, in the interest of public libraries, to obtain a general library law to supersede all previous legislation on the subject. By the proposed system the libraries would have been more completely independent of the school boards than at present. The school authorities were hardly ready to accept the proposition and it failed of approval.

In Indiana, a bill providing for a codification of laws relating to public libraries, in which most of the library trustees and librarians of the state were interested, was passed by one house of the legislature and met no opposition in the other, but was lost sight of in the haste of the last days of the session.

In Kansas, the law for city libraries was changed. On petition of 25 [formerly 50] voters a popular vote on the question of library facilities must be taken. The library directors are to be nine instead of thirteen. The mayor, himself a director, with the consent of the council, appoints the others, two each year for terms of four years. The directors fix the amount of the library tax, but are limited to four-tenths of a mill on the dollar, and, in cities of 40,000 population, it may not exceed one-quarter of a mill. This is a much lower limit than before, having been previously set at two mills for cities of the first class and at three mills for smaller cities. Another act, adopted later in the session, increased the limit for second class cities having 2000 to 3500 population, to allow a tax of one mill.

The raising of money was the subject of legislative interest in still other states. In Minnesota, a three [formerly two] mill tax is to be allowed except in first class cities. The power of library contract is given to the governing bodies of the city, town, village, or county, and a library fund may be established by a tax of one mill on property not already taxed for library support. This description of "property not already taxed" is important in the arrangements for rural library extension.

In Michigan, city boards of education may raise money for land, buildings, equipment and maintenance of free public libraries by issuing bonds, if such issuance is

approved by the electors and the bonds are to run not more than ten years.

In Wisconsin, the obligation of a city, town or village to raise a certain sum by tax on receiving a conditional library gift can be assumed in future only by a two-thirds vote of the governing body, and will then be subject to a referendum. Here also, bills on account of public library expenditures are hereafter to be paid, not on the order of the library trustees, but only on the order of the city clerk, to whom the library board are to send approved vouchers. By a further amendment annual library reports must reach the state commission by Aug. 1 in each year, instead of Oct. 1, and a detailed report of all fiscal conditions must be made annually to the city, town or village.

In Indiana, in cities of from 4000 to 4500 population, libraries may be transferred from independent boards to school boards with the consent of both boards. Another act of the same state gives to library boards the power, after new library property has been acquired, to sell any real estate formerly used for library purposes.

In Delaware, while the former law required a library to raise a certain amount from taxation as a condition of state aid, an amendment provides that this local contribution may come from any source furnishing a guarantee satisfactory to the state commission.

In New Jersey, school houses may in future be used for public libraries.

In New York, several special acts may be noted. The village of Mohawk received from the late Frederick U. Weller and his wife a large bequest for public library purposes. By an amendment to the village charter a commission was created to hold the property and carry on the library.

The village of White Plains, already raising \$5000 a year by tax for the public library, was authorized to increase the amount to \$8000.

The Grosvenor Library in Buffalo, having the right to hold for library purposes real estate to the value of \$200,000 and securities worth \$200,000, was allowed to increase each of these amounts within the limit of \$300,000.

The trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library, who have held since 1907 the charter right to elect their own successors, were legislated out of office, and future trustees of that library are to be appointed by the mayor of the city of New York.

An amendment to the charter of the city of Rochester was proposed by which the library board, which is a city department, might be placed on the same independent footing in regard to expenditures and contracts as the department of parks and the department of public instruction. The bill also gave to the library board the powers of appointment, control and fixing of compensation of their subordinates and employees. The bill passed both houses, but was recalled from the governor when it was learned that he did not regard it favorably.

In California, \$65,000 was given to the University of California for a class room and library building at the University Farm and Agricultural School at Davis.

In Texas, a certain lot of land in the city of Austin, originally set apart in 1839 for church purposes, was made available for public free library purposes, and the city was authorized to establish and maintain a free public library thereon.

In the District of Columbia, in addition to the usual appropriations for libraries, an appropriation of \$5000 "for one year only" was voted by Congress for the Library for the Blind, located on H street, northwest.

RURAL EXTENSION

Four states have given careful attention to rural library extension. Iowa has adopted a comprehensive scheme permitting a contract for five years between any public library and a neighboring township, county, city or school corporation for the free use of the library books, either by lending books to individuals, or by depositories, or by transportation of books to their homes by wagons or by branch libraries. The county supervisors may make a contract for the benefit of residents outside of cities and towns, laying a tax on outside property. The consent of the library having been given, a majority of resident taxpayers in

any place may, by petition, require the authorities to enter into such a library contract and to levy the requisite tax of not more than one mill on the dollar to meet the obligation assumed. Thus all the adjacent territory may become tributary to the city or town library.

In Minnesota, a school board may agree with any approved public library to become a branch of such library, and pay to that library the sum to be expended by the district for books, the books bought with that money being selected from the list approved for school libraries.

In Washington, the county commissioners, on petition of 100 voters, may establish and maintain a county library or arrange with a city or village library for service. This may be done without a vote of the people. Where the township organization exists, which is not at all common in that state, the people may establish libraries by vote.

In Delaware, as already noted, the state appropriation for the library commission was doubled to enable them to provide book wagons in three different counties.

In Texas, provision is made for a farmers' county library at each county seat. On petition of 100 voters in a county, the proposition for such a library is submitted to the voters at the next regular election. If the vote is affirmative, the commissioners' court of each county shall provide room in the county court house and make an appropriation sufficient to establish and support such a library. They shall have entire control of the library, and employ a librarian to gather information pertaining to agriculture, horticulture and kindred subjects and compile and catalog the same for ready reference and use under the commissioners' rules.

In Montana, an unsuccessful attempt was made to obtain a law for county libraries.

The adoption of a parcel post system by the United States government has for many years been favored and urged by librarians as likely to contribute materially to rural library extension. The successful inauguration of the system during the past year has brought with it a serious disappointment arising from the fact that

books could not be included. This, however, is a detail which is left by the law to be determined by the rules of the Postoffice Department, and the Postmaster-General has just announced a new rule, approved, Dec. 6, 1913, by the Interstate Commerce Commission, that, on and after March 16, 1914, book packages weighing more than one-half of a pound may be sent at parcel post rates.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

In Montana, a new education law contains a chapter on school libraries, which is a reenactment in somewhat different words of provisions of law previously in force.

In New Jersey, the state commissioner of education was made a member of the public library commission, and, by another act, the supervision of school libraries was transferred to that commission, but, as no money was provided for administration, the governor vetoed the latter bill with the consent of all interested.

In South Carolina, school districts which include towns or cities of over 3000 population may use three per cent. of the annual levy for schools for the purchase and maintenance of libraries.

In Tennessee, school libraries may receive from the state an amount equal to that which is locally raised for the same purpose, not to exceed \$40 in any one year.

In Minnesota, certain provisions in the school laws which required the state school board to advertise for prices of furnishing books to the libraries and to assign contracts therefor to the lowest bidder were thought no longer necessary, and were repealed.

BOOK LISTS

In South Dakota, the library commission is expected to prepare annually lists of books for school libraries.

In Michigan, lists of books suitable for township and district libraries shall be prepared every two years by the superintendent of public instruction, with the aid of the state librarian, and copies furnished to school officers, except in city and high schools, to control the selection of books for their libraries.

In Nevada, the state board of educa-

tion has power to adopt lists of books for district libraries. By an amendment to the law this power is qualified by a provision which, as a negative statement of the basis for the judgment of books, is worthy of record. Books on these lists "shall not contain or include stories in prose or poetry whose tendency would be to influence the minds of the children in the formation of ideals not in harmony with truth and morality."

In Delaware, money allotted by the state to public libraries must be spent for books approved by the state library commission.

THE STATE LIBRARY

In California, for the first time, an item for the maintenance of the state library was included in the general appropriation act. Previously this had been dependent on fees collected by the secretary of state. The sum named for 1914 and 1915 was \$204,400, a material increase over that for any preceding two years.

A state civil service law was enacted, covering the staff of the state library, but with the following exceptions: "the state librarian, the chief deputy or assistant state librarian, and also one person having a confidential relation to the state librarian and appointees under provisions for court, law, teachers, school and county libraries."

The state librarian was formerly obliged to appoint deputies whose salaries were fixed by law. The section fixing these salaries was repealed, and provision was made that the librarian may now appoint his own assistant and pay him a suitable salary.

The following were added to the duties of the state librarian. To index statutes and journals of the legislature. To revise and bring to date an index to the laws of California whenever provision for the same is made. To compile laws or other matter when required by any state department.

An act was adopted enabling a city to give land to the state for state buildings. Sacramento may, under this act, give two blocks for an office building and for a state library and courts building. A proposition for the issue of bonds to the amount of \$3,000,000 to construct these buildings will

be submitted to the people at the election in November, 1914.

In Indiana, the state library was reorganized by departments, and a "Department of Indiana History and Archives" has been added, to have charge of historical material and to coöperate with any educational institution in the state under approval of the state librarian with the consent of the library board.

A bill providing for the erection of a state educational building, as proposed two years ago, did not pass as originally drawn, but, by an amendment to the specific appropriation bill, the voters of the state are to decide at the general election in 1914 whether \$2,000,000 shall be spent for a permanent centennial memorial building.

The state library's appropriations were increased by \$4280 for each year.

In Oregon, as already noted, the state library was completely reorganized and its books divided between two libraries, the Supreme Court Library and the library in charge of the library commission, henceforth to be known as the Oregon State Library. Additional appropriations were made to both, the state library enjoying an increase of \$7500 a year.

The Illinois state library will receive \$10,700 a year in place of \$8400, and the State Historical Society in Illinois will receive \$26,100 a year instead of \$16,600.

In Texas, the salary of the state librarian was advanced from \$1500 to \$2000.

LEGISLATIVE REFERENCE

Four states have taken steps this year to place the work of legislative reference on a systematic and permanent basis.

In Illinois, an independent bureau is created, to consist of the governor and the chairmen in both the Senate and the House of the two committees on appropriations and of those on the judiciary. The bureau has a secretary at a salary of \$5000, who will give his entire time to the work with other officers and employees appointed by the bureau. The state library is required to coöperate. Among other duties this bureau shall prepare, print and distribute to members of the General Assembly a de-

tailed budget of appropriations required by the several state departments for the coming two years, each item being compared with the corresponding item as appropriated at the session next preceding. The bureau has an appropriation of \$25,000 a year.

In Indiana, also, a "Bureau of Legislative and Administrative Information" was created to take the place of the former legislative reference department of the state library. It is to be under the supervision of a board including the governor, the presidents of Indiana and Purdue Universities, the state librarian, and one other person appointed by the governor. The new bureau will receive \$13,500 annually in place of the former provision for the same purpose of \$4,500 the first year and \$5,500 the second year.

In Ohio, a legislative reference department is created, independent of the state library as such, but under the direction and supervision of the same board. The new department has its own director, who is appointed and his compensation fixed by the state board of commissioners, subject to approval by the governor. He appoints all necessary assistants with the approval of the board. He will arrange with the Ohio State University, the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical Society, the Supreme Court Law Library and the State Library for the use of books and references in their custody, and these institutions are authorized to lend the same. An initial appropriation of \$10,000 is made for the department.

In New Hampshire, a legislative reference bureau is established in the state library at an expense not to exceed \$500 a year.

STATE DOCUMENTS

In California, by an amendment to the code, the number of reports given to the state library for distribution is increased from 50 to 250.

In Texas, 150 copies of each state report are given to the Library and Historical Commission for free distribution to libraries. Copies of Texas archives in the hands

of the commission which are not needed for supplying one copy each to the governor, the members of the legislature and the public libraries may be sold at not more than 25 per cent. above cost, and any such excess be paid into the state treasury.

In Michigan, each library is to receive a copy of the annual publication of the newly created Historical Commission.

In New Jersey, it was provided that one copy of every bill, report, pamphlet or other publication of the state shall be sent to each public library, including historical societies. But inasmuch as no public officer is charged with the duty of sending out the above documents, the law is probably ineffective.

In Massachusetts, whenever any library shall vote not to receive any of the books and reports offered by the state, the sending of them will be discontinued, and any such material already in hand may be returned or otherwise disposed of with the sanction of the library commission.

MISCELLANEOUS

In Texas, wilful detention of books or other material from a public library for thirty days after written notice to return the same may be punished by a fine of from one to twenty-five dollars.

In Missouri, boards of education in cities may establish and maintain separate libraries, public parks and playgrounds for the use of white and colored people.

In Nebraska, a retirement fund for librarians was authorized. It applies to public libraries in cities of the metropolitan class. It calls for the assessment of $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of every salary and the setting aside of $1\frac{1}{2}$ times as much from other funds, gifts, bequests, etc. It is to be under control of the city council, and the salary assessment may be suspended if other funds are sufficient. After thirty-five years of service an employe may be retired; after forty years, must be retired and thereafter receive \$420 a year. After twenty years one may be retired for disability and receive not \$420, but such a percentage of \$420 as the term of service shall bear to thirty-five.

THE LIBRARY AS A UNIVERSITY FACTOR*

By W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, *Librarian of Columbia University*

IN our efforts to define the ideals of education there has been a tendency to neglect the study of the means. This has been especially true, it seems to me, of our study of higher education, and is well illustrated by our failure to study the university library problem.

This failure is due, perhaps, to a feeling that these practical problems are special in character, and should be left to the specialist to solve. It is due also, I believe, to the rather common conception of a library as a building or collection of books rather than as a form of service.

In the time allowed me for the discussion of the library as a university factor I wish to point out that our most perplexing and, perhaps, most important library problems are problems of university organization rather than of library administration, and so problems for the university administrator rather than the librarian. I wish also to make it clear that the administrative problems of the library staff are problems of instruction primarily rather than problems of clerical attendance and mechanical dexterity.

To what extent is consolidation and centralization of libraries of a university desirable?

Among all university library questions the most important and most puzzling is that of the relation between the several libraries of the university. There are still some who would solve this question, or profess that they would solve it, by consolidation of all libraries in one building. All who have given the question serious thought, however, realize that considerations of space and time alone make consolidation of libraries undesirable.

The importance of the department library in professional schools of law and medicine, and in departments devoted to natural

and applied science, has long been recognized. The libraries of these schools and departments are ordinarily separate and distinct collections of books. Their separation from the general library is justified by the nature of their use either as independent bodies of literature or in connection with laboratory work. For these reasons also they are rarely duplicated in the general library.

Within the last decade the establishment of department reading rooms within the domain of the humane sciences also has become common. These are intended especially for the use of students in history and the social sciences, for students in literature, and for undergraduate students. They comprise the more important part of the books designated as required reading and consist largely, if not altogether, of duplicates of books in the general library. They are located near the lecture rooms simply to facilitate the reading of students between lecture periods, and are justified, it seems to me, only by the extent of their use.

How far the development of department libraries should be allowed to go, especially in the humane sciences, is difficult to determine. Undoubtedly as many reading rooms should be maintained as can be successfully maintained, but even experience does not always indicate where the maximum of efficiency may be secured with a minimum of expenditure, at any rate it does not indicate it with the same clearness to the librarian and to the ambitious department head.

The main reason for this difference of opinion lies in the fact that the librarian cannot with the funds at his disposal do all that is asked of him, nor even all that needs to be done, while the department head is in duty bound to ask for all that his department needs immediately or may need in the future regardless of the needs of other departments. In transforming our department libraries into university libraries, therefore, there is an unfortunate di-

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vision of interest which we must do away with. In other words, just as we have recognized that the books must be placed where they will be most useful to those for whom they were primarily purchased, so we must recognize that the increase of these collections and the conditions of their use are questions for the department first of all, and only secondarily questions for the librarian. It is the department which should consider not only the desirability but the practicability of establishing and maintaining a department library. This will involve study not only of the department's needs but also of its resources. It will mean unification of the department budget.

Each school or department should, I believe, have a separate library budget. This should be considered primarily as a part of the budget of the school, and if a school is not increasing its book collections with sufficient rapidity, or if it is not receiving the grade of library service which it needs, it should in making budget recommendations determine whether the need for more books or better library service is more pressing than that for additions to its staff of instructors or to its equipment in other directions. The history of the library appropriation is too much like that of our federal rivers and harbors bill; it is high time that more care should be taken in the preparation of estimates of expenditures and less solicitude shown as to the allotment of expenditures; and it is particularly important that estimates of expenditures for the library should be considered side by side with other estimates of the department, and first of all by the school or the department. In other words, it is more important that the budget of the school or department should be considered as a unit than that the budget of the library should be so considered.

No less necessary to a department library than a properly adjusted income is a department librarian; indeed, the statutes of the university should recognize that there can be no library without a librarian. Department librarians in most universities are only librarians in name. As a rule, they are either needy students or benevolent but

overworked professors. In an institution with few books or few readers this matters little, perhaps, but in an institution with hundreds of thousands of volumes, and thousands of students, there can be no question as to the importance of the office of department librarian, and no question as to the desirability of securing the best men in the profession to fill these offices.

The general library staff must in the nature of things serve classes of students rather than individuals. The department librarian may discover the needs of the individual and do much to satisfy them. In this respect, indeed, he has opportunities that the instructor himself does not have, particularly opportunities to direct research and answer questions regarding research methods and materials.

The establishment of department libraries with separate budgets and separate library staffs should not, however, be followed by their separation from the general library. There is danger that department libraries may simply reproduce on a smaller scale the organization of the general library, and that department librarians may wish to become mere administrative officers, each with his small retinue of clerical assistants. We must, therefore, lay strong emphasis upon the fact that these new library officials are not primarily administrators but scholars, and not primarily specialists in library economy, but in other branches of science. Their time must be devoted to the study of the literature of their respective subjects and the needs of the readers in their several departments; the ordering of books, the cataloging of them, the binding of them, questions of equipment and supplies, etc., must be left to the general library staff. In short, it is only by centralization that we can secure any considerable amount of specialization either in the collections of the department library or in its service.

Control of university libraries; library committees, their membership and powers.

In the organization of university libraries the question of the relations between the general library and the department li-

braries is closely related to the question of government. In both college and university the president and trustees are, of course, ultimately responsible for library policies and the allotment of funds with which to carry them out, and ordinarily a library committee of the board of trustees is charged with the duty of advising the board with regard to these matters.

In the college these duties are shared by a library committee of the faculty. This committee is a survival from the days when the librarian was some bookish member of the teaching staff with a pardonable partiality toward his own department; its continuance is only justified by the fact that the librarian is often, too often, a mere clerk. In the larger colleges and universities, however, its duties are being transferred to the librarian and his assistants on the one hand, and on the other hand to the library committees of the several schools of the university.

A library council composed of representatives of the administrative departments of the university library and the department libraries has not, so far as I know, been established in any university. But important steps in that direction have been taken in the inauguration of library staff meetings and in the appointment of special committees of the staff to consider special questions; and the time is, I believe, not far distant when a body of this kind with well defined powers will be created in each of our larger and more progressive institutions. Nothing, I am certain, would do more to preserve the unity of the library service than this and at the same time give the staff that freedom in its activities, and that power of initiative and control which is essential to library efficiency and economy.

Of fundamental importance are the library committees of the several schools of the university. The librarian and his colleagues must in the nature of things determine how the work of the library shall be carried on, but the several faculties of the university and officers of instruction must indicate what work they wish done, and decide what proportion of their ex-

penditures they wish to devote to getting it done. The consideration of these questions in their general aspect must be referred to a committee of each faculty.

In an institution which is growing rapidly either in income or in enrollment, in one in which changes in the library staff are frequent, or in one which can afford only clerical library assistance, such a standing committee is of great importance. Without it the department library is, to use a parliamentary figure of speech, at the mercy either of the committee of the whole, or of even less responsible and sometimes self-appointed special committees. Without it the needs of the school as a whole, the needs of the departments, and the needs of classes may often receive less consideration than the wishes of an aggressive or noisy individual.

If, however, these department committees are to be most effective it is important that their limitations be recognized as well as their use. In this place it is sufficient to point out that they cannot advantageously assume the duties of either the department librarian or of the individual department or officer of instruction. They should not be called upon to select books or determine methods of administration. Their chief, if not only duty, as I have already indicated, is to define the needs of the department library and indicate their importance as compared with other needs of the school.

What should be the professional qualification and academic status of members of the library staff?

The organization of the library and its form of government must affect the standing of members of the library staff. In former years the college depended upon a professor to perform the administrative duties of the library; it still depends upon professors to perform its bibliographical duties, and will, perhaps, continue to do so.

But in the university the bibliographical work as well as the administrative work of the library must, I believe, be transferred more and more from the teaching staff to the library staff. There are many reasons for this—the increased mass of

books and periodicals, the increasing number of readers, and greater devotion to research among university teachers alone make such a differentiation of duties inevitable.

It may be pointed out, moreover, that this change is not only inevitable but desirable. The transfer of bibliographical duties of a higher type is accompanied by a transfer of duties of a clerical and mechanical type which is wholly in the interest of university efficiency and economy. Not only do professors and students receive a higher grade of bibliographical service from bibliographical experts, but the time which is under ordinary conditions wasted in unprofitable bibliographical research is saved for the more advanced work involved in serious investigation.

The importance of the bibliographical service of a bibliographical expert to the university in the development of its book collections, and in the service of readers has been recognized by such educators as President Gilman and President Harper. Indeed, the former said: "Every person in charge of the university collections must be a student capable of teaching. His specialty must be bibliography, or, if the staff is large, some branch of bibliography, literary, historical, philosophical, or scientific, and he must know not only what his collection includes but what it needs." This view will, I am certain, become common, and the bibliographical work of universities be transferred more and more from the teaching staff to the library staff.

This change must be accompanied by further differentiation between the bibliographical and clerical duties of the library staff, the establishment of higher standards for admission to the bibliographical service than for admission to the clerical service, and the extension to bibliographers of privileges and emoluments similar to those enjoyed by other scientists.

Under normal conditions all library officers having academic rank are appointed in the same manner as officers of instruction. Clerical and other assistants are appointed by heads of library departments. Heads of departments are given professorial rank,

and other bibliographers rank as instructors. The university librarian may have a seat and a vote in the university council, and each department librarian a seat and vote in the faculty of the school which he serves as librarian.

The question of academic status is, however, of less importance than that of requirements for admission to the service and that of opportunities for scientific research for the members of the library staff. Standards of appointment to the several grades in the staff of the library must be made the same as those in the corresponding grades of the staff of instruction. In other words, every member of the general staff of a university library of the bibliographical grade should have had in addition to undergraduate work at least one year's work in a library school, to acquaint him with the technical problems of the library, and every department librarian should have had at least one year's additional work in the subjects represented in the curriculum of the school of which he is librarian to make him more familiar with the literature of these subjects.

Of even greater importance is opportunity for continued study. The time may come when it will seem unwise to expect the same number of hours of office work from bibliographers that we exact from clerks. However that may be, it seems to me eminently desirable that junior bibliographers should be allowed time each year to pursue one course of study, and that those above the grade of junior bibliographers who wish to attend a summer school or engage in research in library economy in other libraries should be granted the necessary leave of absence, perhaps, with half pay.

The necessity of a scientific attitude toward library problems.

But whatever the requirements for admission to the university library service may be, and whatever the opportunities for bibliographical research in its service, the essential thing is a scientific attitude toward the problems of the library.

It is, I believe, the peculiar duty of the

university to encourage a scientific attitude toward library questions as toward other questions, particularly in the library staff. Indeed, among members of the library staff it may not only encourage scientific bibliographical research, it may even require it just as it requires research in other departments of the university, and advancement in the staff may depend as much upon scientific attainments as shown in contributions to professional journals and professional meetings, as upon the output of routine work of immediately practical value.

I wish to lay some emphasis upon the importance of this, because there seems to me to be a tendency in library work to ignore the fact that the practical problem is only the problem of the one while the scientific problem is the problem of the many, and an inclination to devote our time and thought to routine detail. This is unfortunate not only for the individual, but also for the institution, and not only for the individual institution but for libraries as a class and for universities as a class. Indeed the individual librarian suffers less from his isolation than does the institution of which he is librarian; less, too, than does learning at large.

For this reason we must approve the efforts which have been made in the last few years to standardize the library service of colleges and professional schools. The National Association of State Universities' Committee on Standards in 1908 advised that there should be adequate general and department libraries with a sufficient number of duplicate books for purposes of undergraduate instruction, and, when graduate work is offered, books and other material for purposes of research. The Association of Collegiate Alumnae requires that the number of books in the library of a college seeking admission to the association and the number of periodicals currently added shall not be less than the average number in institutions of the same type already admitted to membership. The conference of the chief state school officers of the north central and west central states held in Salt Lake City in 1910 passed a resolution providing that colleges having

an income of \$10,000 and seven departments of instruction should have a library of at least 5000 volumes, selected with reference to college subjects and exclusive of public documents.

The standardization of the library service of professional schools has also received consideration. At the meeting of the Association of American Law Schools in 1912 an amendment to its constitution was adopted providing that each school should own a library of not less than 5000 volumes. And the American Medical Association council on medical education describes the essentials of a medical college library as follows: "The college should have a working medical library to include the more modern text and reference books and thirty or more leading periodicals and the 'Index medicus'; the library room is to be easily accessible to students during all or the greater part of the day; to have suitable tables and chairs, to be properly heated and lighted, and to have an attendant in charge."

The work which these associations have inaugurated should be correlated and carried on from a university point of view, and not merely with the object of determining a minimum of efficiency for the individual institution, but also with the object of securing the maximum of efficiency for our institutions of learning as a whole. Our smaller institutions should without doubt have larger resources, but there is even less doubt that our larger institutions should make better use of the resources which they now have.

For this reason nothing seems to me more important at this time than the nationalization of our larger university libraries. I do not mean by this federal appropriations such as are made to the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, or federal supervision which should properly attend such appropriations, but rather the adoption of the idea of national service instead of that of local service.

This involves in the first place the abandonment of antiquated and provincial restrictions regarding the lending of books and manuscripts, and secondly much greater

publicity regarding the contents of our libraries. American scholars are, I believe, suffering less to-day from the poverty of our book collections than they are from restrictions attending their use and lack of information as to what they contain. The German university libraries, with their Gesamt Katalog and their liberal system of inter-library loans, are much better organized in this respect. The German scholar has behind him the resources of the nation.

It will not, however, be enough to adopt the most liberal policy with regard to the use of our present resources. It will be necessary to plan also for the largest possible increase in these resources. With this in view nothing is more important than a division of labor between the libraries of the larger institutions. Works of reference, the classics in literature and science, and many current publications, both book and periodical, must be had by every large institution, but the books which are needed by the individual only and by him only once

in a lifetime, perhaps, need not and should not be duplicated in our several libraries. This is obviously true of antiquarian books, and it is hardly less true, I believe, of the current issues of the press.

It would be out of the question to consider seriously any such division of labor without careful investigation of existing conditions. Such an investigation must comprehend some of the fundamental questions of university library organization, government and administration, such as I have here outlined, but it must comprehend also the questions of minimum standards which have been considered by the several associations of colleges and professional schools, and, finally, the national question of maximum efficiency.

I hope that the idea of such an investigation may commend itself to the members of this association, and that with your approval some such agency as the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching may be able to undertake it, and undertake it immediately.

THE LIBRARIES OF HAWAII

By ERNEST J. REECE, *Instructor, University of Illinois Library School*

WITH the opening of 1913 American library influence definitely established itself in a new outpost. The Library of Hawaii was formally dedicated in February, and it is now possible to say that no state or territory of the Union is without some public library facilities. The new institution represents well the factors which have contributed most largely to the library movement on the mainland. It stands on the fringe of a civic center, a stone's throw from the capitol and judiciary building in Honolulu. It has sprung as a result of public initiative, will depend chiefly on public support, and plans to serve not only a city but a territory. It has shared Mr. Carnegie's generosity, and occupies a home worthy of Hawaii's high community standards. Because of its frontier position therefore it signalizes new triumph

for our national library interests and educational ideals.

A slight sketch of the culture elements which have affected the mid-Pacific group will help to an understanding of the library situation. Extremely diverse streams of racial influence have contributed to evolve the Hawaii of to-day. Originally the islands were peopled by a lovable, dark-skinned race, brothers of the Maoris, and probably ultimately Malay in derivation. The white invasion began with Captain Cook's arrival in 1778, and the civilization represented by the first-comers has been supplemented from time to time by whalers, beachcombers, Botany Bay refugees, and commercial exploiters from the United States and northern Europe. A very different alien type appeared when the New England Congregational missionaries

sought the islands in 1820. This, too, has been augmented, first by the emissaries of the Anglican, Catholic and Mormon churches, and in later years by a considerable group of American professional men. Presently Quantung Chinese came in quest of sandal wood, many to remain in the temperate isles. Finally began the importation of plantation labor—Japanese, Portuguese, Spanish, Filipino, Russian, Korean. All these peoples have settled in large enough numbers to produce an effect upon the territory.

The influence that stands out above all others, however, is that of the American missionary with his ideals of morality and education. Its work was the sprinkling of the group not only with churches, but with schools. The larger islands all are provided with elementary institutions of learning, established in most cases under sectarian auspices and designed to provide academic and industrial instruction. Honolulu teems with such agencies, chief among them being the Kamehameha Schools, for Hawaiians, and Mid-Pacific Institute, an elementary boarding school for Orientals. The most advanced private school in the islands is Oahu College, founded for the benefit of the early mission children, and provided with an equipment which many a small mainland college might envy. Supplementing these and various unmentioned places of learning is the public school system. This is territorial in organization, extends to the isolated sections of the islands, and includes as an accessory a splendid normal school. The scheme is completed by the College of Hawaii, which is built largely on the model of the western land grant colleges.

Naturally such cultural precedents and such a series of enlightening agencies as Hawaii possesses have given rise to some noteworthy book collections. Some of these collections have had private origin; to-day the principal ones are institutional. And because of Hawaii's alertness in appropriating each new feature of American life as it appears her libraries have built themselves up about various agencies, so that the territorial capital has an efficient

and symmetrical though somewhat scattered coöperative collection. A mention of the contributing factors will show how the field is covered.

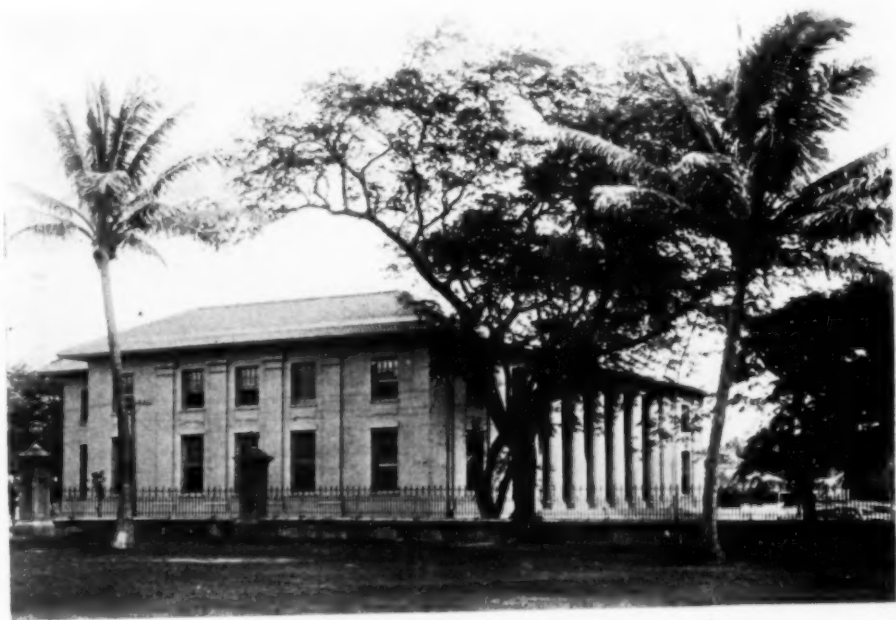
Schools. Small but well-chosen libraries are located in the more important educational institutions of public and semi-public nature. These include McKinley High School, the Honolulu Normal School, and the Kamehameha Schools. In each case the endeavor has been to afford such books as will answer curriculum needs and at the same time cultivate a taste for knowledge and literature on the part of the students. The Kamehameha Schools in this, as in other connections, present a peculiar problem. The primary and industrial training they offer gathers from a semi-primitive race minds of varying degrees of maturity, hence book selection is less simple than it would be for a graded school of white children.

Scientific institutions. Stimulated by strong local interests and industrial needs, the Hawaiian group has established some substantial agencies of record and research. Some decades ago Charles R. Bishop, of San Francisco, married Princess Pauahi, of the royal line. Both were wealthy and of philanthropic bent, and their beneficence was a boon to several institutions on the islands. From the standpoint of science their great gift was the Bernice Pauahi Bishop Museum of Polynesian Ethnology and Anthropology, the creation of which has brought together what is by far the most complete collection of South Sea antiquities in existence. This is housed in a splendid concrete and lava rock building of extensive proportions. Its priceless store of garments, utensils, and related material illustrative of early Pacific life is augmented in value by a library of the subject which is unsurpassed anywhere. Peculiar importance attaches to this museum and library because the civilization they restore is not entirely dead, for Hawaiians, Samoans and Maoris still live and perpetuate in some measure the culture, manners and lore of a once numerous race.

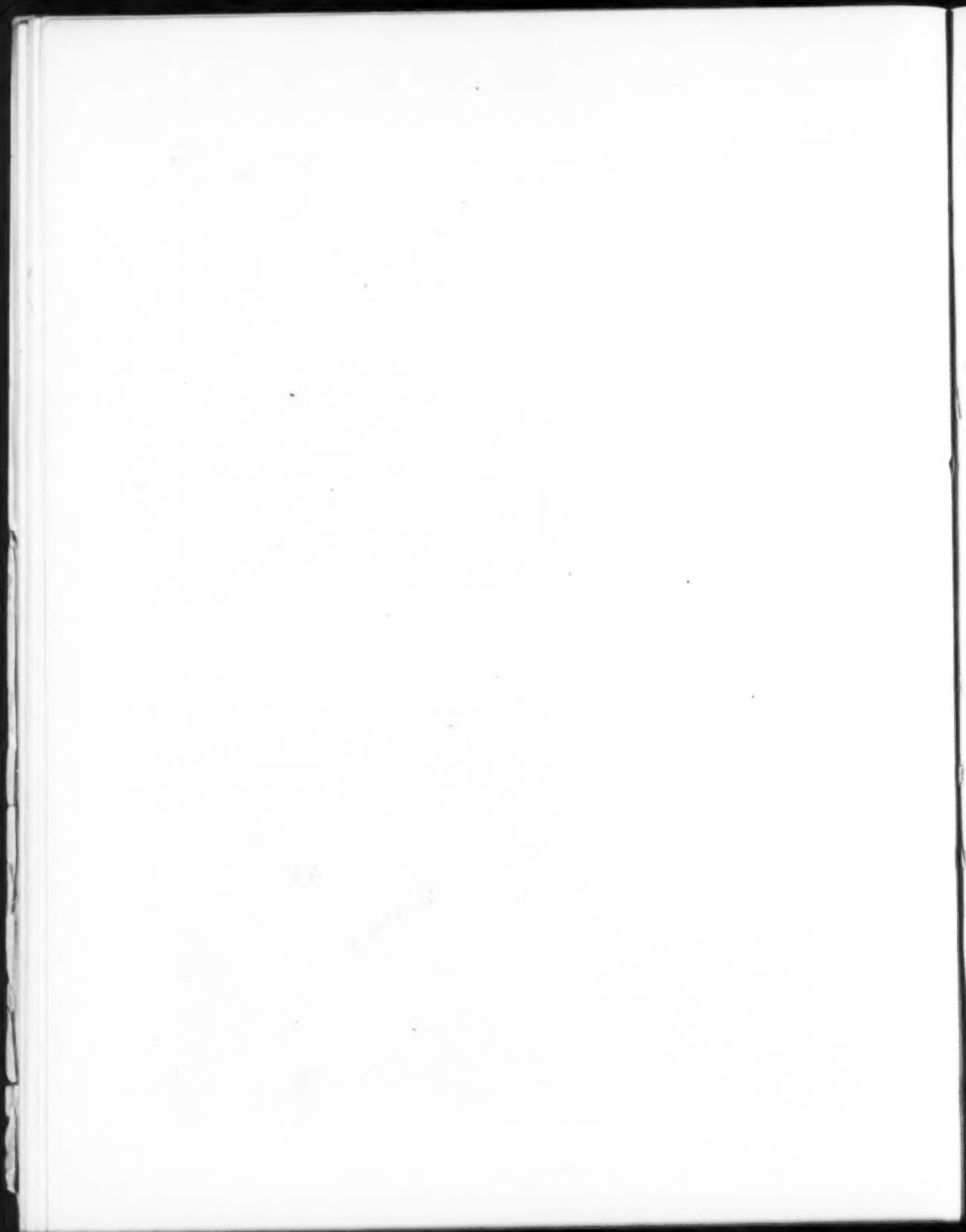
Hawaii's leaders saw that if she was to share the progress of her sister states and



COOKE LIBRARY, OAHU COLLEGE, HONOLULU, T. H.



LIBRARY OF HAWAII AS SEEN FROM THE CAPITOL GROUNDS.



territories there must be intensive investigation of the problems concerned in her community and industrial welfare. Among other things this has led to the establishment of a territorial bureau of forestry, a federal experiment station, and an independent experiment station maintained by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and devoted to research connected with the cultivation of cane and pineapples. Each of these institutions has built up an efficient working library of its subject. This means that the fields of horticulture, forestry, entomology, agronomy, plant physiology, soil fertility and chemistry are well covered. As the collections are located reasonably near each other coöperative use of them by the several bureaus is possible.

Colleges. A half dozen years ago there was opened at Honolulu the College of Hawaii. With the mainland state schools as patterns this was planned to meet the peculiar needs of the islands for academic and practical instruction. Since a large proportion of Hawaii's high school graduates can and do attend college on the Pacific coast or in New England there is no crying need for an arts course. And since engineering or industrial work is likely to be the choice of those who do not leave the islands for an education emphasis has properly fallen upon agriculture and applied science. A library suited to this form of work has naturally grown up in the College of Hawaii. It means to some extent a duplication of books already on the shelves at the experiment stations, but for the most part it is new material, supplemented of course by collateral and reference literature having to do with such culture courses as the college offers.

By courtesy Oahu College may be classed among the institutions of higher learning, although it has not the standards of mainland schools. It is the oldest college west of the Rocky Mountains, having been founded in 1841. In its inception it was not unlike a host of institutions in the middle west which trace their beginnings to the early decades of the nineteenth century. While it has not reached the college grade attained by many of its sister schools, it

has kept its aim on this, and through the latter half of its existence has usually offered in addition to its regular high school curriculum certain freshman and sophomore courses. As regards credit Oahu College is a first grade high school accorded the certificate privilege by the leading universities. In ideals, methods, equipment and endowment it must be classed rather with the semi-denominational colleges. Its home is a forty-acre campus with fifteen buildings and two large athletic fields. The arrangement and care of the property have made it an example of sub-tropical landscape gardening.

The special library interest of Oahu College began seven years ago, although since early in its history there had been accumulating the elements of a school collection. In 1906 Mr. C. M. Cooke, a wealthy alumnus, made promise of a building and a library. First came a book gift of \$5000, then the erection of a \$45,000 structure, then further book funds which have brought the total for this purpose to about \$25,000. Since Mr. Cooke's death, in 1909, a large addition to the library building has been made in the nature of a memorial art gallery. These several increases of library resources have made it possible to organize in accord with modern methods. The functions of this library are peculiar to itself. The school it serves numbers six hundred students, ranging in grade from college freshman down to primary pupils. It is necessary to provide an efficient reference equipment, a generous supply of collateral reading, a moderate representation of standard fiction, and a liberal children's collection. Along these lines the library has been built up, its shelves holding now about twenty thousand volumes, with space eventually for more than double that number. Two persons of library school training are in charge. The institution is one of the few in which funds for wise and adequate growth have not been stinted. The interest of the donors has made it a real tool, and the splendid airy lava-rock building has enticed many to books even against the allurements of mountains and sea and sport. In no small measure Oahu College

Library serves the purpose of a public institution. Its privileges are extended not only to students, but to parents, graduates, and all persons of good standing in the community. This means that practically all the English-speaking population of Honolulu is included in its possible clientele.

Library of Hawaii. This is a merger of two previously existing agencies in a new institution proposed and supported by the territorial government. Until it was perfected the only popular library in Hawaii with the exception of that at Oahu College was a small subscription collection of eighteen thousand volumes. This was housed in a rented building, together with the exceedingly valuable Hawaiianiana gathered and preserved by the Hawaiian Historical Society. Local officials suggested that with this material as a nucleus a building gift might be asked of Mr. Carnegie. It was necessary to persuade the existing board of trustees to devote its endorsement to the new organization, and to work out a plan whereby the additional support conditioning a Carnegie offer might be pledged. The scheme as consummated involves management by seven trustees—three elected by the Honolulu Reading Room and Library Association under its own rules, one designated by the Hawaiian Historical Association, and three appointed by the governor of the territory. Since the legislature is the one taxing body in the territory, an annual appropriation could be looked for only from it, and as the members from island districts could not be expected to set aside funds for the benefit of Honolulu alone it was necessary to promise a traveling library system which should reach out across the channels and make the institution group-wide in its usefulness. With the procedure thus far arranged Mr. Carnegie gave \$100,000. The legislature added \$25,000 to the building fund, and a modern structure with a capacity of about one hundred thousand volumes was planned by Mr. Whitfield.

The new building is situated on King street in Honolulu, opposite the grounds of the old palace, which now serves as the territorial capitol. Effort was made in its

designing to adapt the canons of library construction to the requirements of comfortable living and working conditions in a sub-tropical climate. The concrete walls have a slight green tint and green tile is used upon the roof, this color being selected for harmony with the palms in the immediate vicinity and the wooded Koolau mountains which form the background. The front of the building is rendered imposing by a colonnade, a lanai or porch, and a series of copper doors. The general environment adds to the pleasing effect, for Honolulu is ever green with algaroba, monkey-pod, banana plants and palms, and often gorgeous with bougainvillea, poinciana, poinsettia, hibiscus, Japanese trumpet vine and night blooming cereus.

Climatic conditions in the group make the observation of certain building principles imperative. Hawaii is only half tropical and is tempered by kindly trade winds, nevertheless its sunlight is sufficiently intense to require soft wall and roof tints. Similarly neutral shades are essential to restful interiors. The Library of Hawaii has used gray and white for this, with furniture of oak in a finish of colonial gray. Desiderata of equal moment are airiness and ventilation. Comfort demands these, and they serve in addition as the one practical protection against the numerous insect foes which infest frostless lands. Roaches, silver-fish and termites are much feared by book collectors and librarians in Hawaii, but lightness and airiness of buildings and particularly of stacks (in this case furnished by the Snead Company) are a sure preventative of their ravages. A striking feature of the library building in this connection is a lanai or porch reading room. This is located on the second floor level, and in such a position as to catch the trade winds from the mountains. Adjoining this outside reading room is a series of small rooms used regularly for study classes.

Expansion from a subscription library to a public territorial institution has meant for the Library of Hawaii not only growth, but an increase in the forms of its work. A juvenile collection was begun under the old order, but it is only recently that the

department has developed. A children's librarian will probably soon be added to the staff. This will bring the force up to six, exclusive of pages and janitors. Two of those on the staff have library school training. The other important departure is the inauguration of a territorial traveling library system. Ten stations have already been designated about the group, and several more are to be selected. Because of transportation difficulties this enterprise is less simple than is the case on the mainland. Carriage charges are high, and freight must be entrusted to stormy channels, treacherous landings, and perilous mountain trails. Successful distribution is in operation, however, and a territorial library project which at first suggestion

seemed questionable has proved workable.

With the establishment of her library Hawaii strengthens her claim to recognition as a factor in American life. She caught the spirit of New England education early in the last century. She possessed the first college and operated the first printing press beyond the Rocky mountains. For a period she fed the western slopes of the Sierras with potatoes and wheat. For two decades she has been actually at work solving many problems of race intercourse which the mainland as a whole is but beginning to feel. Her library stands as proof of her refined ideals and of the efficient machinery she has erected for the social and educational advance of her cosmopolitan population.

THE WORK OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF ARTS IN RELATION TO PUBLIC LIBRARIES

BY LEILA MECHLIN, *Secretary of the Federation*

THE American Federation of Arts was formed at a convention held in Washington in May, 1909, with the purpose of stimulating appreciation for art all over the United States among all classes of citizens. The basis of organization was "team work," and its development has been entirely in accordance with a program of coöperation.

The American Federation of Arts has an individual membership, but more important is its chapter membership—the affiliation of organizations throughout the country. This chapter membership now numbers 187, and extends from Maine to California and from Michigan to Texas. It includes associations of professional artists, such as the National Academy of Design and the National Sculpture Society; non-professional organizations such as the Washington Society of the Fine Arts and the Municipal Art Society of Chicago; civic bodies, as for example the Art Commission of the City and County of Denver; educational institutions, among which is the University of Pennsylvania; art museums almost without exception, handicraft societies, and public libraries—

of the last not a few. These aggregate a very large and a very representative membership, and by being bound together through a central organization constitute a strong, vital force.

By serving as a bond of union between these organizations and as a "clearing house" for all, the American Federation of Arts is enabled to prevent a great deal of duplication of effort as well as to make more effectual each movement promulgated for the advancement of art.

The work of the American Federation of Arts has been to a great extent educational. The means it employs are these: It sends out exhibitions of paintings and other works of art of high standard; it circulates typewritten lectures on the fine and applied arts accompanied by illustrative stereopticon slides; it publishes a magazine, *Art and Progress*, which is specially purposed for the general reader; and it maintains at its main office in Washington a bureau of information.

Last year the American Federation of Arts sent out twenty-two exhibitions which

were shown in fifty-seven cities in the north, south, east and middle west. They comprised oil paintings, water colors, original works by American illustrators, representative art school work and work done in elementary schools, large photographs of mural paintings, of American sculpture and American paintings, etchings, wood block prints, mezzotints, bronzes and other works in sculpture. These exhibitions ranged in value from \$50 to \$50,000 and cost the organizations to which they were sent from \$15 to \$200. To organizations which are chapters of the American Federation of Arts no fee is charged for expert and clerical services, but each place pays its proportionate share of actual cost incident to collection, transportation and insurance.

The first exhibition that the American Federation of Arts sent out was shown in a public library—the Carnegie Library of Fort Worth, Texas. It comprised forty oil paintings, and led not only to the formation of an art association in Fort Worth, but to the establishment of a permanent art collection and a Texas exhibition circuit, including San Antonio, Austin and Houston. Other exhibitions sent out by the American Federation of Arts have been shown in public libraries, which are to-day found to be one of the strongest factors in the up-building of appreciation of art. Notable among those to which the Federation's more important exhibitions have gone are the St. Louis Public Library, the Public Library in Denver, the Public Libraries in Omaha, Louisville, Muskegon, Newark, Syracuse, and Nashville. From the exhibition galleries in both the Newark and the Muskegon Public Libraries permanent museums of art have been the outgrowth. Very often the public library has been the sponsor for an art association through the instrumentality of which in time exhibitions have been secured.

In many instances public libraries have not the means to meet the expense of exhibitions of oil paintings, nor possibly the facilities for display, in which instances they have been able to avail themselves of the American Federation of Arts' minor exhibitions composed of mounted but un-

framed exhibits or exhibits lightly framed, such as collections of large photographs, engravings, colored prints, etc. These are obtainable at very moderate cost.

The American Federation of Arts has been fortunate in having the coöperation of the Library of Congress in the matter of loan exhibitions. Through the operation of the copyright law the Library of Congress comes into the possession of much material of very genuine value. Material so acquired forms what are known as "duplicate collections," and from these the Federation has been permitted to draw for exhibition purposes. The collection of mezzotints, comprising ninety exhibits of superior engravings of old English portraits, is thus secured, as are the collections of colored etchings, wood block prints and lithographs which have been shown with great success in several library galleries as well as in art museums and colleges.

Of the exhibition of photographs and original sketches of American mural paintings sent out by the American Federation of Arts the librarian of the public library in St. Louis reported recently as follows:

"The library has become a member of the American Federation of Arts, and has displayed five of its exhibitions during the year. That of American mural paintings has attracted the most attention, having been seen by three thousand persons or more—many of them architects, decorators, stained-glass designers and students. . . . As a result of this and other exhibitions, many people are using the library who never used it before, and the number of books used in the room has decidedly increased."

The illustrated lectures circulated by the American Federation of Arts have been in no less demand. At present these number seven and are on the following subjects: American painting, American sculpture, Civic art, American mural paintings, Whistler's etchings, Tapestries, and Furniture. Each has been written by an authority and is illustrated by about fifty slides. The lectures are adapted to accompany the illustrations so they can be delivered by any good reader. These are sent out to places

where authoritative lecturers cannot be readily secured, without fee to chapters but upon the payment of \$3 by others, the cost of transportation and a guarantee against loss by breakage. Other lectures and collections of slides illustrating significant subjects will be added later.

The American Federation of Arts' official publication, *Art and Progress*, is a monthly illustrated magazine. Its object is to give publicity to all progressive movements in the field of art and to definitely relate art to everyday life. It is a general readers' magazine, but is upheld to a professional standard, and through its articles, editorials and news notes the reader is kept in touch with current activity in all the branches of art. It is now in its fifth year of publication, and has a circulation which is fairly well distributed throughout the United States. Its news notes and illustrations are made special features. The subscription price is \$2 a year, but special rates are offered public libraries that subscribe directly from the publishers.

The Federation's bureau of information is made possible and of utmost value by the maintenance of standing committees composed of men of distinction in the several professions and branches of art. The chairman of the committee on museums is Dr. Edward Robinson, director of the Metropolitan Museum; of landscape architecture, Mr. Frederick Law Olmsted; of craftsmanship, Mr. C. Howard Walker. Questions of an important nature presented to the American Federation of Arts are referred to these committees and given serious consideration and response.

The annual dues for chapter membership in the American Federation of Arts are \$10, which entitles to the privileges already named and also representation at the annual conventions.

The present officers of the American Federation of Arts are: Robert W. de Forest, president; Leila Mechlin, secretary; N. H. Carpenter, treasurer; Charles L. Hutchinson, first vice-president; W. K. Bixby, E. H. Blashfield, Mitchell Carroll, Cass Gilbert, Archer M. Huntington, Hennen Jennings, Gardiner M. Lane, John F.

Lewis, E. D. Libbey, Mrs. E. W. Pattison, Mrs. Charles Scheuber, and C. D. Walcott, vice-presidents; Ralph Clarkson, Mrs. Gustave Radeke, Phillips B. Robinson, G. D. Seymour, Lloyd Warren, Charles L. Hutchinson, H. W. Kent, Bryan Lathrop, Miss Florence N. Levy, Lee McClung, Thomas Nelson Page, Marvin F. Scaife, John W. Alexander, Charles W. Ames, David Knickerbacker Boyd, Glenn Brown, N. H. Carpenter, Francis C. Jones, and C. Howard Walker, directors.

All communications should be addressed to the secretary, 1741 New York avenue, Washington, D. C.

WHAT OUR CHILDREN READ AND WHY *

So much has been said and written on what books children should or ought to read that certain facts have been drilled into us almost as axioms.

We have it down pat, for instance, that a child in his development reproduces the various stages of race development. We are prepared to classify a child as being in the wonder age, the credulous age, the barbaric age, the transitional or the adolescent. We know that each of these periods has its definite mental needs, and we attempt to supply these needs by deciding which mental food is best suited. This implies, among other things, the selection of certain kinds of books for certain periods; the myth, the folklore, the animal story, the standard classic, each has its allotted period. The boy or girl who reaches the High School is supposed to have had them just as he is supposed to have had the measles and chicken pox and whooping cough. We give the children literary food in just about the way old Mammy Susan down in Kentucky insisted upon giving the children of the household their regular dose of sulphur and molasses every spring because it had always been done so in that household 'way back yonder, when "Ole Mistis" was a baby, and besides, it was good for them.' We are careful to give them portions of myths and folk tales of

* A paper read before the Library Section of the New York State Teachers' Association, Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1913.

history and biography in very harmless, diluted or sugar coated doses.

The educational publishing houses vie with each other in producing attractive, predigested, ready-to-assimilate, supplementary readers warranted to be strictly harmless. Ask the average teacher what her pupils read and she will probably tell you some of the following titles: "Fifty famous stories," "Old Greek heroes," "Heidi," "Great Americans for little Americans," "Tom Brown's schooldays," "Norse stories," and "Lads and lassies of other lands," for these are some of the staples of the literary diet usually provided by a more or less generous Board of Education. It is not a bad diet as diets go, but the question intrudes itself: How much of this do the children really assimilate?

Suppose you ask the average mother what her children read. She will look a little bewildered until, with a relieved sense of having remembered, she'll probably tell you: "Oh, yes, that big red book that their Uncle Ed gave them for Christmas, and those cunning little books bound in white with the forget-me-nots on them that Cousin Mary sent them; and, of course, there's the set of books that I bought from that agent who used to wear out my front steps. I guess the children are reading them. I've been too busy getting the monthly payments ready for the agent really to bother." As for father, he will frankly tell you he doesn't know, but he guesses there are plenty of books around the house. There ought to be, for isn't he always buying another new one that teacher says Johnny or Mary *must* have?

Next to the home and school, the church and Sunday school are recognized as wielding the largest influence in the development of the character of children. Ask the average Sunday school teacher what her pupils are reading and she will tell you something like this: "Why, I don't know. The children mark the numbers on their book card from a catalog. I guess the books are all right. I used to read the Doty Dimple books and the Pansy books and Rosa Carey's, and we girls wore out a set of the Elsie books. They've replaced

them now by the Little Colonel books and the Motor Girls, and the girls seem crazy about them." Should you ask the children's librarian of a public library, she would take out her sheet of circulation statistics and tell you exactly what per cent. of fiction or non-fiction was read, also how many titles of folklore, science, useful arts, literature, history, travel and biography are circulated each day. But would *that* give you exact information? No, for we must take *all* the various agencies from which reading material is supplied to children, and we must not forget the "underground library," by which we mean the books that travel from boy to boy and girl to girl without the knowledge of the parent, teacher or librarian.

If we would know what children read we must get it directly from them.

During the last five weeks I have visited forty-one representative classes of the sixth, seventh and eighth grades in the public schools of Rochester with a view of taking an inventory of the pupils' reading and of teaching them to tell about the essentials of a book in a brief book note written on a slip of paper the size of a post card. The pupils were asked to think of the one book which they know best. To give the author if possible, to tell in one word each the *kind* of a book, and *when* and *where* the story took place. Only big divisions of time and place were asked for. Then they were told to tell in two or three sentences what they thought of the book, and finally, how they came to read it.

The results were read in class and an opportunity was taken to talk briefly on what stamps a book as good or bad or mediocre. As these tests in book selection were "sprung upon" the pupils by a person whom most of them had never before seen, the replies reflected unhampered original thought. The children really did choose in practically all cases the book which they liked best, and not the one which they might suppose teacher or parent would want them to choose.

Nearly a thousand of these replies were tabulated. The results were most interesting and often surprising. There were prac-

tically none of the really bad books of the Nick Carter or Jesse James variety, but there were a great many of the perhaps more pernicious books that might be classed as mediocre, the kind that give a false ideal of life, such as the Alger, Oliver Optic, Rover Boy series, L. T. Meade books, the Elsie Dinsmore books and their ilk. These were invariably loaned to each other, though often they were the gift of father, mother, or Sunday school teacher. In many instances they were bought by the children in the five and ten cent stores.

The mania for collecting things includes books, for boys boasted of having a library of Alger and Oliver Optic and Henty books, or all of the Motor Boy series. The cheapness of the books is no doubt responsible for the great number of them that are read.

Louisa Alcott's books, particularly "Little women," were chosen by many girls and the latter was declared the best book ever read, because it was "so sensible to read," and "because the girls weren't all angels, either," or because "My mother's mother read it and she wanted me to read it, too."

Henty was represented in goodly number because "it tells of bloody battles, and I love them kind of stories." For the same reason, and because "it's so exciting and adventuresome," history was chosen. However, very few other books of non-fiction were included. Now and then a book of useful arts, of the Jack-of-all-trades variety was found. With the exception of the "Life of William McKinley," not a single book of biography appeared in the list. Books usually classed as standard literature had their devotees. Evangeline was chosen because "we were forced to read it, but afterwards I liked it very much." Of the "Lady of the Lake" one boy said: "I liked it because it took so much thought to find the meaning."

And this is the way "Romeo and Juliet" appealed to a seventh grade girl: "This book was about two families that had a quarrel, and one family had a party and one of the boys of this other family came and he fell in love with this girl. I think this book is very interesting. I saw this book at the library at the school, and I al-

ways like a book that is very thin; and it had big print, so that is how I came to read it."

Myths were classed as fairy tales because they were "awful interesting, but not real." Invariably there was a note of apology in a book on fairy tales, expressed usually: "I liked it very much, although it was a fairy tale." However, nearly always they wrote of having read the book many times.

The rereading of books generally was very noticeable. One girl spoke of having read the twelve books in the Little Colonel series each three times, and "it was mostly about the same little girl."

It was interesting to notice the extent to which the phraseology of the kind of book the children habitually read affected even the wording of the short booknotes. The readers of Optic or Alger spoke of their heroes as "poor, but bright young lads, who climbed the ladder of success." The readers of the Meade books characterized their heroines as "noblehearted, but sadly misunderstood girls."

Time and place even to a seventh or eighth grade pupil are more hazy and confused than we adults realize. The scene of action of "Rebecca of Sunnybrook farm" was laid in London, England. "Oliver Twist" was said to have taken place "in the Middle Ages." "The time of knighthood" was a simple and convenient time period often used. "The spring of the year" seemed to suffice for one girl. Another girl in telling of "The madcap," by L. T. Meade, said: "It took place in the middle aged years."

In answer to the question how they came to read the book, the tabulation showed that the recommendation of other boys and girls far outnumbered recommendation of either teacher, parent, or librarian. This can doubtless be traced to the inherent distrust of their elders in the matter of book selection, for they are always so keen about advising books one *ought* to read. The motion pictures induced many to read "Ivanhoe," "The talisman," and "Rob Roy."

The author's name attracted some, the title others. One boy said he read "Robin Hood" "because it said 'Robin Hood, the

outlaw,' on the cover, and I always did like to read about outlaws." Illustrations, especially pictures, on the cover of the book lured some. Several girls said they chose their book because "it looked good, it had lots of talking in it and empty places," by which they meant wide margins.

It was surprising to see how many children read a book "because I was lonesome" and "never had nothing to do."

The argument often advanced that the reading of books does not really influence the lives of children was clearly disproven again and again. Here are some examples:

One girl, in speaking of "Elsie Dinsmore," said: "It is a book which I would like my schoolmates to read because of the cleanness, the goodness, thoughtfulness and kindness of the little girl." Another girl writes of the same book: "It showed how to lead a Christian life, and how we should love our parents."

A seventh grade boy says, discussing "The young outlaw," by Alger: "This book is about a boy who was very bad and became good and held a good position. I like this book because it tells you how you can get along in life."

This is the ideal of college life one boy received from reading Barbour's "The half-back": "This is a story of football, where a boy goes to college. It makes me feel that I would like to go to college, too, and join the football squad."

A girl in reporting on one of the Pansy books expresses the wish that every girl might read the book, for "It is very interesting and it might even convert a soul."

There is no doubt that books do have power to affect the soul of a child. It is most important, then, that we to whom is given so large a share in the building of character of the boys and girls entrusted to us shall know well these silent companions within the covers of books.

Only when we know children's books can we guide the pupils' choice understandingly, sympathetically and lovingly. But knowing books is only half of the problem and will avail us little unless there goes with it a sympathetic understanding of the needs of a child's growing mind.

Froebel's call, "Come, let us live with our children," is more than a mere invitation to share pleasant companionship. It is an opportunity to avail oneself of the mental stimulus to be derived from a fresh viewpoint as it is revealed to us in a child's awakening consciousness to the joy and beauty, the unworded pathos and mystery of the little world in which he finds himself. It is a rare privilege to really know books, it is a greater privilege to know children, their wants and aspirations, but greater than these is the privilege of being a mediator between the book and the child, of being instrumental in opening new visions of beauty to an inquiring mind. Of a teacher, as of a mother, it often can be said: "And they shall rise up and call her blessed," for it is through them that the way has been made clear to see and know "whatsoever things are true, whatsoever things are honest, whatsoever things are just, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good report."

ADELINE B. ZACHERT.

THE QUESTION OF BOOK STORAGE

At the meeting of the American Library Institute on Dec. 1 Harry Lyman Koopman, librarian of Brown University Library, read a paper on "The question of book storage," which was based on an article he contributed to the September number of *The Printing Art*. In it he makes a plea for the use of thinner paper and the elimination of unnecessary margins, and the adoption of a more uniform size and style of format in general, that the present waste of space in libraries, both public and private, may be lessened. The complete article is reprinted below:

It is a curious illustration of the impermanence of most products of the press that the question of their form with reference to economy of storage has hardly been raised. Most of them are true ephemera, creatures of a day, we might even say of the moment consumed in reading them. Yet, if printing is an art preservative as well as communicative, then its permanent records call for storage, and storage, even

on the scale of a private library, involves one of the costliest of all the elements of the modern man's life—space. It is obvious, therefore, that he who can make two books stand where one stood before is, if he has not sacrificed quality, a public benefactor, and deserves all the praise accorded by Dean Swift to the grower of the additional blade of grass, while, on the contrary, he who makes one book occupy the room of two has wrought an injury to the world, unless he can justify his theft of space by a corresponding gain in quality. Commercially, purely from the point of view of money-making, there is a reason for each tendency toward compactness and toward bulk. The smaller the book the more cheaply it can be sold, and the wider the sale; the larger the book the more can be asked for it with an appearance of justice, and the more profit there is on each sale.

As business has always been business, we find the two tendencies at the very beginning of the printed book. The black letter, which displaced the Roman type in the North-European countries, did so, not because it was more beautiful or more legible, for it was neither, but because it was more condensed, and by its use more reading matter could be got on a page. Aldus in Venice faced the same problem of getting away from the extended character of the noble Roman, and solved it by copying Petrarch's slender handwriting, thus producing the type known from the country of its birth as *Italic*. But, along with the handy and compact *twelvemos* and *sixteenmos*, appeared the stately *folios* and portly *quartos*, not designed for wide circulation, and therefore printed with larger type on heavier paper, works that form the proudest masterpieces of printing and amply justify the space they have taken up in our libraries for more than four hundred years. Later a notable achievement in compactness was made by the *Elzevirs* in condensing and reducing the Roman type and making tiny books, of pocket and even vest-pocket size, books that were favorites in their time and remain favorites with the

collector who is a booklover and not a mere speculator.

So long as books were arranged on the shelves of public and private libraries more by sizes than by subjects, their proportions did not so much affect compactness of storage, if only the paper was not too thick or ample or the type too large. There were almost as many shelf-heights as shelves, and the books filled their shelf spaces, at least up and down, though usually not from front to back. But, for thirty or forty years, American libraries, and most modern libraries everywhere, have been arranged by subjects, and according to rather fine divisions. Under these divisions the books are arranged alphabetically or chronologically, and the value of such a system depends largely upon having as many as possible of the books actually so arranged in one visible series. Obviously the very largest books must be arranged in a series of their own, but the smallest books need not be so arranged; there is nothing to prevent their being mixed in with the medium-sized books, and in library practice they are now regularly so mixed. Thus all differences of height in books are ignored except the regular and over-sized. The gain to the student is enormous; he finds before him in one row—with dummies here and there referring him to special shelves—all the books in the library on the subject he is investigating. Since libraries are arranged for the benefit of their users and not merely for storage purposes, there is no likelihood of a return to the old system. But this means, under any system of book-design that has ever yet prevailed, a deplorable waste of space. Our libraries are actually filled more with wind than with print—even without reference to their intellectual contents.

Now, the cost of shelving a book is a matter of calculation. In the library in which these lines are written the cost of shelving its books, if the cost of the stack alone is considered, is about thirty cents a volume; if the cost of the whole building is considered, the cost of shelving each book rises to a dollar. But, taking the nar-

rower cost of thirty cents a volume, which would represent the cost for new volumes if the stack were to be extended, it is easy to see that, if this is regarded as the normal, it makes a great difference to a library whether its books in the future are to average half as bulky or twice as bulky. In the one case the cost of shelving will sink to fifteen cents a volume, and any given stack will last twice as long before it has to be extended; in the other case the cost per volume will rise to sixty cents, and the stack will have to be extended at the end of half the expected time. Moreover, with books twice the normal thickness, twice the normal distance must be covered in getting them. That either of these conditions is possible, and that one is likely if certain present tendencies continue, can easily be shown.

The modern reader will not consent to go back to the fine type used by the Elzevirs or even to that in vogue in the middle nineteenth century. He insists upon a type readable with reference to the use intended, whether continuous reading or consultation; but he is willing that the other elements of book-design shall favor compactness. He is glad to have in his private library an India-paper Dickens, at eight hundred leaves to the inch in thickness, and in public libraries encyclopedias and dictionaries printed on paper of only twice that thickness, or four hundred leaves to the inch; in the one case shelving four books where one was shelved before, in the other case two. He sees no reason on the side of the buyer why novels should not be printed on paper as thin as that of the American Encyclopedia or the Century Dictionary. He would, moreover, have no objection to a book form that should better utilize the space on the shelves than is done by the current twelvemos—for instance, a form like the favorite two-column octavos of forty years ago, the form in which many veterans read Miss Mulock's novels.

If not sufficiently ancient for this, the modern reader may still recall with pleasure another book form which combined compactness with legibility and lightness more successfully than any other book of

modern times, and in which many of us made our first acquaintance with standard English novels. Here, for instance, is a copy of "Henry Esmond," published in this form July 4, 1879. It contains forty-four quarto leaves, eleven inches high and eight inches wide; its thickness is about a sixth of an inch. A yard of these books, therefore, would just fill a regulation shelf, taking up all its available space, in height and depth as well as length, and there would be *more than two hundred of them*. "Henry Esmond" in the original Smith Elder edition occupied nearly two running inches on the shelf; the set of twenty-one volumes, placed as closely as they should be on a library shelf, occupy thirty-eight inches, or an inch and six-sevenths to a volume. In 1881 the Harpers issued Hardy's "Laodicean" in the Franklin Square Library. The book contains thirty-six leaves, being therefore a fifth thinner than the "Esmond" in this edition. In the new collective edition of Hardy's works issued by the same publishers this novel occupies five hundred twelvemo pages, and is bound in two volumes, which take up rather more than three inches of shelf room. It is only fair to add that the publishers offer also a thin-paper edition. Is it any wonder that a printer, on being asked by a young writer how large a book a certain manuscript would make, replied: "Any size you like."

It was said that the Harpers did not find the Franklin Square Library profitable at fifteen cents a volume for uncopyrighted books. With modern methods of production these books would probably be very profitable at that price. But during the last thirty years the public has been educated to demand bound books, even at twenty-five cents or less; and the Franklin Square Library was issued in paper. Books of this format could be issued in tough cover papers, to occupy not more than a quarter of an inch on the shelf; or since libraries like to have the back of a book wide enough to receive lettering and a label, these quartos might be put into stiff covers and still run three to the inch, or over a hundred to the yard. As a book to hold in the hand, one of these volumes in a durable

paper cover, and stitched through the middle of its single signature, thus opening freely to the inner limit of the page, leaves little to be asked. When its compactness for storage is considered we can but marvel that so promising a book-design should have been discarded instead of being perfected. No doubt the public has been to blame; it has wanted its books to make a show; and this the thin quarto did not do. But this format may be not discarded, but only in abeyance. One of our popular magazines has recently adopted a size both higher and wider, twelve inches by eight and a half, as against the much more convenient size of the Franklin Square Library. If other magazines follow suit, it would be well if they would adopt a height not too large for ordinary shelving, say, ten and three-fourths inches.

Above all, let our magazines and books be printed on paper of reasonable thinness. Let them not emulate certain of the British reviews which come to us on a paper that seems a cross between blotting paper and cardboard. Here is the volume of the *Westminster Review* for the last half of 1911, occupying three inches, not reckoning the covers, with its 358 leaves. Its volume for the first half of 1898 has one more leaf and occupies an inch and a half, even so being on paper as thick as anyone could wish. But the new paper is so much lighter!—yes, by the inch, but not by the page; for the two volumes just contrasted weigh respectively fifty-six and fifty-eight ounces, with the advantage on the side of the thinner volume. If this fashion should prevail widely, it would become necessary for librarians to demand not merely, as they have done, binding adapted for wear but also paper adapted for storage. But let us hope that the "blown book," to use Franklin's apt phrase, blown in type, in leading, in paragraphing, in margins, and now last in paper, may prove so contrary to the spirit of the twentieth century that, if ever produced, it will remain in its publisher's warehouse a windy monument to his own mistaken judgment and treachery to his professional ideals.

VOCATIONAL WORK THROUGH THE LIBRARY

IN view of the discussion of vocational guidance at the recent meeting of the Massachusetts Library Club, the work of one of Boston's special libraries in this direction may be of interest.

The public reference library conducted by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is devoted to women's work, and a considerable part of the material relates to vocational education and guidance and institutions offering special training for non-teaching professions. Current reports and catalogs of schools and colleges throughout the country giving vocational courses are kept in the library, and may be consulted by anyone. A person interested in social service, for instance, will find there the circulars of the different schools for social service in the United States, and also books and periodical articles describing the opportunities for women in this field.

So many requests for information of this sort have been received that suggestive reading lists (ten to twenty titles) have been prepared on a number of occupations for women, as agriculture, chemistry, interior decorating and institutional management. These are sent to deans of women's colleges, vocational counsellors and librarians who are interested in the subject.

Most of the references relate to college and business women; some of them, however, are intended for the high school and grammar school graduate, and part of the vocational material in the library is of interest to the younger girl.

The Union's vocational guidance work is conducted chiefly through the appointment bureau. The library supplements the work of the bureau by collecting material for its use and preparing references on vocational subjects. Some direct vocational advising is, however, performed by the library. Many requests are received either in person or by letter for information about the requirements for some special line of work, the preparation needed and schools that offer such training. "What are the

necessary qualifications for a children's librarian?" "Where can I learn landscape gardening?" "How can I prepare myself for settlement work?" are illustrations of requests received.

Another phase of the work is represented in the "Notes on women's vocations," which is one of the features of the Union house organ. These include references to new lines of work for women, openings in the Government service, civil service examinations, and notices of current books and periodical articles on vocational subjects.

In addition to the reference lists above mentioned, several special studies on vocational work with women have been prepared. A survey of the opportunities in eastern Massachusetts for professional training for women was made for the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and is embodied in the recently published directory of that organization on "Vocational training." A study of vocational guidance for college women has just been completed. This includes organizations engaged in the work, collegiate appointment bureaus, work of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae and its branches, and college publications dealing with the subject.

ETHEL M. JOHNSON.

ADMINISTRATION OF LIBRARY BINDING

THE most successful administration of a library's binding department requires recognition of two very important and fundamental business principles that are often overlooked, and more waste may be traced to the failure of observing these almost obvious economic features than to the patronage of any number of unsatisfactory binders. These two elements of success are: first, a thorough standardization of materials and methods, and second, a proper classification of the material to be bound, such a classification to be based upon the use, location, and value of the volumes to be treated. In consideration of this theory we may almost overlook those causes of general complaint, such as the poor quality

of paper and publisher's bindings, or even the unwarranted trimming and wholesale treatment that is characteristic of many so-called "library" binders, for the first we are unable to control, and the second may be regulated by the scheme outlined herewith to such a degree that the element of dissatisfaction may be greatly minimized, if not entirely obviated. Scientific direction makes it possible to use to advantage many of the methods that at present we are almost inclined to label as "butchery" and "shoemaking." Laced, or French joint cases, tight backs or loose backs, sewing on sunken cord, sewing on tapes, straight sewing, and over-sewing are all meritorious processes, but the exclusive adaptation of either alternative is a disastrous rut for any library to follow. Yet that is pretty much the situation to-day as revealed by the bindings on the shelves of a dozen of our leading libraries.

STANDARDIZING MATERIALS AND METHODS

The number of colors for bindings should be few but strong in character, so that dark blue, for example, indicates definitely one exact shade, whether referring to a cloth or to a leather. Fancies or aesthetic delights deserve scant attention, if such selections suggest a multiplicity of rainbow effects, for thus the whole scheme of standardization is disrupted, since the term standardization includes the idea of perpetuity, and we cannot be sure that every shade can be produced or even matched indefinitely. The necessary idea of stability and the certainty that cloth has this lasting quality to a greater degree than any leather determines that the color scheme must have its basis in some one line of book cloths, such as the library buckram produced by the Holliston Mills.

For leathers a library should consider only two or three, namely: Turkey morocco, Niger morocco, and Scotch pigskin. Since the colors of pigskin are not dependable except in the naturals and the browns, this leather should be adopted only as supplementary. Contrary to what many leather dealers or bookbinders may say, perhaps because they do not handle the leather, it is

quite safe to trust to the qualities of Niger morocco. Turkey morocco has been the only leather to give uniform satisfaction for a long term of years, while other leathers have been only relatively satisfactory because of rapid disintegration after a short period of disuse of the books thus bound. The more recently introduced Niger morocco gives every evidence, however, of equalling the fine qualities of Turkey morocco, and costs several cents less per foot. Since the nature of this article will not permit any adequate discussion of the relative values of materials, for the purposes of this discussion, please accept the standardized selections herewith, made as a result of the suggested research and comparison:

Leather	matching	Holliston	Cloth	Library	buckram.
Niger morocco			No. 26		
Dark red			399		
Light red			91		
Dark blue			92		
Dark green			405		
Dark brown			13		
Light brown			15		
Olive			75		
Black (green-black)					

With these colors of leather and cloth it is possible to match with reasonable satisfaction almost any number of old colors used, except for the old sheep binding. For this purpose natural pigskin serves best, and may be matched by Holliston Library buckram 396.

The style of type is another important feature to be considered. Too often have the binders been permitted to use their own taste, with the result that legibility is often interfered with. The old school binder practiced this little trick to insure the retention of the binding of future volumes of sets belonging to a library or to an individual patron; he would include in one title three or four styles as well as sizes of type. Frequently this result was a violation to artistic display as well as to the desirability of simplicity. Good type costs a lot of money (about eight cents per type letter), so that the judicious sprinkling of a dozen styles of letters over as many sets of volumes would be difficult for a better binder, perhaps, to match without a further equipment of type than would have been necessary otherwise.

The interior treatment and selection of

materials must be determined by each library and binder interested, although designed end-papers are recommended, since the figures hide the ugliness of the "turn-in," the tapes, and the lining cloth. While not attempting to discuss the relative merits of case binding with the laced binding, it might be well to state that any volume bound in full cloth should never be of the "laced in" style.

CLASSIFICATION OF BINDING

An ordinary classification of binding is simply the division of new binding from rebinding, and while new binding, because it usually includes more difficult collation, averages a slightly higher rate of cost, this division is not important except as a matter of library record. A classification based upon the use, location, and value of individual titles, calling for four grades or qualities of work, is decidedly important. The principle of economy lies simply in the proper distribution of the total bulk of binding over those four qualities of work. Obviously, if the character of a large portion of the total binding of a library can be cared for satisfactorily at a cheaper rate than is absolutely demanded for a few volumes, it is a waste to select the superior grade simply for the sake of having uniformly fine bindings. The four degrees of quality that are usually determined at a glance, together with the probable per cent. that each class forms of the library's total binding, may best be represented by the following outline:

Class	Designation	% of total	Binding
1	Reference books Valuable books	10-15%	¼ leather best character of binding
2	Serials and continuations, literary or indexed in serial bibliographies Reputable works not in constant demand	20-40%	full buckram, good work, careful collation, careful trimming, sew straight
3 (a)	Serials, obviously of less worth than above, trade in character, and use principally current	30-65%	(a) full buckram
(b)	Works of ordinary value		(b) full buckram
(c)	Popular books		(c) ½ leather, cheaper work, may be over-sewed, and trimmed, durability chief requisite

Many public libraries might determine that a considerable portion of class 2 could be dropped into class 3, because the general nature of the collection and the demands upon it would not require careful preservation of some bibliographic features that constitute items of distinct value in a university library. It is by no means uncommon, nor is it evidence of thoughtlessness or bad policy to find in certain library stacks valuable sets and works that have been bound very plainly, but in adopting this policy care must be taken that a cheaper binding for such material is not the sort that injures the books to the extent of robbing them of various bibliographic values. It has been determined by bibliophiles more or less definitely just how much worth may be attached to original bindings, uncut leaves, or any other items that may be characteristic of any particular edition. While this value is chiefly sentimental, the recognition of it has a slight economic bearing, in that any treatment which reduces that theoretical value also reduces the value of the collection. One authority states that trimming more than 1/64 of an inch from the top of a book takes off 50 per cent. of its edition value. If this assertion is true, there are many thousands of volumes that have been bound for various libraries within the last few years that are now about as valuable as a scuttled ship or a tumbled-down house. The universal practice of oversewing and its attendant processes by many binders is responsible for a great deal of this.

OVERSEWED VERSUS STRAIGHT SEWED BOOKS

Libraries owe a great deal to those binders who have developed methods of oversewing, because this process without doubt offers the most durable results, but this desired durability should be restricted to that class of books which demands it. In producing this binding the binders have made good, but the librarian has listened too long to their advice and has done too little investigation of the results if he permits the universal practice of this style of binding for his library. The process of oversewing usually requires the cutting off the back

of the books, taking away an eighth of an inch of the inner margin. The smooth back is then coated lightly with glue, and when dry, the book is separated into arbitrary signatures, which are perforated along a line an eighth of an inch further into this inner margin. After the volume has been sewed and has reached the forwarding process each of the other margins is trimmed smooth. The page has now been trimmed on all four edges, and because of a usual slight unevenness in the perforation and the nature of the sewing involved the edges of the sections are not aligned as evenly as is common with straight sewed books. For that reason the trimming of the outer edges is nearly double the amount that would be necessary to give the straight sewed book the proper finished appearance. The straight sewed books require the preservation of the original signatures, the number of pages of which are supposedly consistent with the weight and quality of the paper, while the oversewing process permits, at the point of the arbitrary division into sections, a regular variation from that number. A twelve-page signature book may thus be redivided into sixteen or eighteen page sections, although theoretically this never happens without intention. Whatever discussion may arise about this point, libraries may be sure that the usual result is a gain in the strength of binding, but that added strength is not always needed, nor is it desired, if the volume is a valuable one. The oversewing process is characteristic of cheaper bindings because it is labor saving; the actual time for sewing takes longer, as the binder will state, but the difference is more than made up by the time that is saved in the mending and reinforcements required on the back of the signatures, if treated in the orthodox way. That is why so many binders prefer to oversew every book they bind. The conclusion or recommendation set forth, however, should appease both this type of binder and the fastidious librarian. It is as follows: Give to those firms that have the best methods of oversewing all of the library's binding that would fall in the class numbered 3 in the

classification given herewith. The more valuable material is probably worthy of a more careful treatment, and seldom demands any elements of durability not consistent with the most orthodox binding.

THOMAS P. AYER.

A. L. A. BINDING RECOMMENDATIONS

SINCE there has recently appeared a statement from a library binder that leather was the proper material with which to bind all books, no matter how they were to be used, it seems only fair that librarians should know exactly the recommendations of the binding committee on this important point. The recommendations advocated by the committee can be summed up in three brief rules:

1. Always use leather on books which are to receive hard usage.
2. Never use leather on books which will be seldom used.
3. In case of doubt give preference to cloth.

It follows from these rules that fiction and juvenile books should be bound in leather, except in localities where experience has demonstrated that cloth is better. In view of the experience of many libraries during the last ten years, there is no doubt in the minds of the committee but that leather is best for such books, and that a good grade of cowhide is good enough for this purpose.

Reference books, especially those which are heavy, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, etc., should, of course, be bound in leather.

It follows, furthermore, from these rules that practically all periodicals should be bound in cloth. There are very few libraries in which the use of bound periodicals for reference purposes justifies binding them in leather. There may be a large use of periodicals as a whole, but the use that any one volume will have year in and year out is very slight. Since the cloth which meets the specifications of the Bureau of Standards has been on the market librarians have had at their disposal a material

which, in view of the tests made before the specifications were drawn up, can almost be guaranteed to last as long as posterity will wish it to. We know that cloth which is very inferior in quality has been on the backs of books for over seventy years and is still in excellent condition. It is reasonable, therefore, to suppose that cloth made according to these specifications will last practically forever in the temperate zone.

While we know this about cloth we cannot be equally sure that leather will last nearly as long. We know positively that leather which is not free-from-acid is sure to deteriorate under conditions which will be found in all libraries. We know that leathers free-from-acid will last much longer, but how much longer is a matter of conjecture. Furthermore, it has been discovered that in many cases leathers which have been advertised to be free-from-acid have been found on analysis to contain as high as 1 per cent. of free sulphuric acid.

There is no question but that a leather-bound book has a much better appearance than one bound in cloth, but in view of the facts the Committee on Binding believes that the use of leather, except on books much used, is to be strongly condemned.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS SHOWS STEADY GROWTH.

THE report of Dr. Herbert Putnam, head of the Library of Congress, was submitted to Congress on Dec. 1, for the year ending June 30, 1913. It includes the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, and also that of the register of copyrights, making in all a volume of 269 pages.

It appears from the report that accessions to the library the past year have been most noteworthy from their volume and diversity. "This volume," says Dr. Putnam, "in major part the result of copyright, gift, and exchange, has become so momentous as to constitute a problem far beyond that of any other library. In an ordinary library—for instance, a municipal library—much of such material would be wholly avoided; in the

national library, with the duty to acquire and preserve not merely the most comprehensive exhibit of the American press practicable, but the miscellaneous material in every other field which the ordinary libraries can not undertake, and precisely because such other libraries can not undertake it—in the national library a limitation upon the acquisitions in concern merely for the difficulties of administration would be foolhardy. Better to receive it and treat it broadly than to reject it wholly." There is, however, the problem of actual shelving. Within six or seven years it will be necessary to arrange additional accommodation in the northeast court-yard as has already been done in the southeast court. A stack constructed there would provide space for 800,000 volumes at a cost of not over \$325,000.

During the past year two of the veteran employees of the catalog division, Louis C. Solyom and Steingrímur Stefánsson, have passed away. Mr. Solyom, who was a Hungarian by birth, had been connected with the Library of Congress since 1867 and was a linguist of exceptional ability. Mr. Stefánsson, who had been with the library since 1899, was its highest expert in bibliography. A third death during the year was that of James Quay Howard, since 1897 in charge of the "Congressional Reference Library," with his headquarters in the Representatives' reading room. Several divisions, notably those of classification, catalog, and reading room, have suffered seriously through the frequent withdrawal of assistants to library positions elsewhere, where better salaries are offered.

The appropriations for the library proper and the copyright office, including those for the care of buildings and grounds, were \$592,585.94. This does not include an allotment of \$202,000 for printing and binding. Appropriations for salaries were \$384,389.72, and for purchase of books \$98,000, which was exclusive of \$2000 to be expended by the marshal of the Supreme Court for new books for that body. The increase of salary from \$6,500 to \$7,500 for the librarian was refused, as were increases

for the chiefs of the periodical and prints divisions, and a special appropriation recommended for the purchase of additional books and other material for the division for the blind, was not granted.

The net accessions of printed books and pamphlets for the year were 115,862; maps and charts (pieces) 6100; music (volumes and pieces), 39,167; prints (pieces), 10,749. A numerical statement of the number of manuscripts is not feasible. The total number of books now in the library is 2,128,255; maps and charts, 135,223; music, 630,799; prints, 360,494. While no large groups of printed books were presented this year, the aggregate of 11,256 pieces received by private gift testifies to the continued interest and generosity of thousands of individuals and unofficial bodies. In a widely different category, but in its actual significance truly literary, since it embodies a memorial of distinguished literary service, was the gift from Dr. Lawrence Heyworth Mills, now a professor at Oxford University, of a beautifully illuminated address on vellum enclosed in a casket of silver, presented to him by Parsi friends and admirers in Great Britain as a mark of their appreciation of his services to Zend Avestic research. With the manuscript records of the American Colonization Society, came also the society's special collection of printed books, numbering 745 volumes, 730 pamphlets, and 486 periodical numbers. These included not only files of the publications of the society and of its state auxiliaries—reports, periodicals, and occasional issues—but also numerous miscellaneous works relating to slavery, to the progress of the negro race, and to the Liberian Republic. Some 500 photographs, chiefly of Liberian subjects, and 77 maps were also part of the collection. The classes of literature that have received the most concentrated attention and the most important, if not the most numerous, accessions during the year have been art and architecture. Source material relating to the early periods of discovery and exploration of the western hemisphere was largely augmented by the acquisition of the manuscripts of Dr. Rudolph R. Schuller, the well

known specialist in American philology. The collection embraces such results of Dr. Schuller's own researches as are still unpublished; a considerable body of transcripts and of photographic reproductions of rare originals preserved in widely separated archives—in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville, in the National Library in Rio de Janeiro, in the British Museum, the Royal Library in Berlin, the Brinton collection, in remote monasteries in Peru, and in other almost inaccessible repositories; and an elaborate manuscript bibliography. Special efforts have been directed to the acquisition of source material relating to European history, using as a guide the Check list issued by the American Historical Association. Of the 2197 sets there listed, the library now possesses 1102, or slightly more than one-half the entire list. The completion of the collection of this material is being made the object of special effort.

In the manuscripts division several accessions have been made which round out important groups already in the library. Among these are the diary of John Fell, an addition to the Papers of the Continental Congress; the logs and journal of Admiral Sir George Cockburn, supplementing the large collection of his papers acquired four years ago; the papers of Nicholas Biddle, which, taken in conjunction with those of Andrew Jackson acquired several years ago, complete the story of the contest between Jackson and the second Bank of the United States; the records of the American Colonization Society bring to a period the history of the attempts at negro colonization; and, finally, the important project of building up a library of transcripts of documents in the archives of foreign countries which pertain to America in its colonial period, now measurably completed so far as the English records are concerned, has received impetus from the arrangements entered into for transcribing the documents in the French and Mexican archives. Three volumes of the Journals of the Continental Congress for the year 1781 were issued in the course of the year. The copy for the year 1782 is in press, and that

for 1783 is well on in course of editorial preparation.

In the division of documents 24,583 volumes and 18,559 pamphlets were accessioned, and also 770 maps and charts. International exchange relations were established with four additional governments, viz., the Presidency of Bombay, the Presidency of Madras, the Government of Finland, and the free city of Lubeck. This raises the total number of foreign depositories of United States documents to 92. Official publication of the various states of the Union received numbered 9485. During the preceding year a special collection of American official publications on industrial accidents and their compensation was made; in response to requests for further information, the division this year made a special collection of German documents on this subject, consisting of 714 volumes and pamphlets. A second special collection consists of the documents published by foreign legislatures for the use of their members, covering rules of procedure, methods of drafting bills, etc., and numbered 409 volumes and pamphlets. A third collection consists of the publications issued in connection with the arbitration of the 1912-13 wage controversy on eastern railroads.

In the law library the accessions were 6173, making the total number of volumes 158,117. Since 1894 briefs in the cases filed in and decided by the Supreme Court have remained unbound. The binding of these has now been arranged, and briefs and records will be bound in accordance with the order in which the cases are printed in the official reports of the Supreme Court. During the year there was published a 93-page bibliography of bibliographies of international and continental law under the title "The bibliography of international law and continental law." A fellowship in the library has been established by Harvard University, by which Mr. Thomas W. Palmer, Jr. has been designated by the president and fellows of Harvard University to study in the library the law of Spain, and then by a brief subsequent study of Spain to assist in the publication of a Guide to the law of Spain.

It is hoped to publish the volume during 1914.

During the past year the experiment has been tried of opening the map division on Sundays and holidays. Inquiries made on these days were, on the average, more numerous and quite as important as those made on week days. The "Descriptive list of maps of Spanish possessions within the present limits of the United States, 1502-1820, by Woodbury Lowery, edited by P. L. Phillips" was published, and the printing of the third volume of the "List of geographical atlases" is under way.

In the music division no gifts of moment were received. The transcribing of the scores of old operas unprocurable in the original or in print has continued, forty-four being added during the year. The catalog of "Early books on music" appeared in August, and the "Catalogue of early librettos" will probably be finished early in 1914.

The periodical division receives 6679 current periodicals (separate titles). As the division uses the second copies of the copyrighted periodicals received (now 1020 in number), the total number of current periodicals received is 7699. Of this number, 1268 are received through the Smithsonian Institution. In these statistics year books, almanacs, and other serials of an annual nature, board of trade, and official serial publications are not included. The whole number of periodical acquisitions amounted during the year to 135,358 items. The number of newspapers received is 894, of which 788 are American and 106 are foreign. Of the American newspapers, 582 are daily papers and 206 are weekly. During the year 1912 volumes of newspapers were bound, and 5189 volumes of periodicals. One publication, "A check list of American eighteenth century newspapers in the Library of Congress," was issued, and the chief of the division collaborated with the chief bibliographer in preparation of the "Select list of references on the monetary question."

Among the accessions to the prints division of special interest are several series of lithographs and etchings by Joseph Pen-

nell, principally views of the Panama Canal. The division has supplied during the year to educational institutions and art classes 16,627 photographs of paintings, sculpture and architecture, without the loss (or damage) of a photograph.

In the binding division 8552 volumes were bound in half morocco, the half morocco being in part the new "acid free" goatskin, of domestic tannage and finish, which is expected to outlast by many years the expensive French and German moroccos. In all 13,649 volumes received leather bindings and 21,378 were done in various book cloths, besides a considerable amount of repair work.

The total number of volumes cataloged during the year was 107,544, of which 73,949 were new accessions and 33,595 arrears recataloged; 704,387 cards were prepared and filed in the several catalogs of the library. Following the reclassification closely several of the sub-classes in language and literature, including some of the larger and more important, have been completed and others started well under way. These constitute the bulk of the material recataloged.

American and English law at the Capitol and Library of Congress has been divided for purposes of convenience in handling into three general groups.

I. Statutes, reports, digests.

II. Treatises, textbooks.

III. Reference: Encyclopedias, general collected cases, law dictionaries, language dictionaries, periodicals, etc.

In all of these a large part of the material was found uncataloged, especially among the books received before 1900, which were at that time shelved without cataloging. Until February, 1912, entries were made and printed without indication of subject headings.

The number of volumes classified during the fiscal year 1912-13 was 105,618; reclassified, 23,970, including 1817 transfers; new accessions, 81,648; shelf listed, 98,442, of which 76,289 were new accessions.

During the year the number of subscribers to the printed cards has increased from

1774 to 1852. The cash sale of cards, including subscriptions to proof sheets, amounted to \$47,765.26. Cards for about 45,000 different titles were added to the stock during the year, including about 6000 cards printed for libraries in the District of Columbia and about 1800 printed for other coöperating libraries. The whole number of different titles now represented in the stock is approximately 584,000, including about 34,000 "unrevised" cards not represented in the depository sets. A proof sheet depository set has been supplied to the Philippines Library. Except for this change, the list of depositories is the same as given in the report for 1911.

The division of bibliography has enlarged its general work and has prepared a large number of typewritten lists during the year, and has also coöperated freely with other agencies in the work of selection and compilation of titles.

The main work of the Smithsonian division has comprised the filing in of the sets of society publications; the preparation of unbound volumes for binding; the circulation of books in the classes of academic societies, and those relating to pure science, and the examination of books and pamphlets transferred from other libraries.

The reading room for the blind, transferred from the Public Library, has had a successful year.

The number of blind readers has steadily increased, until the list of active readers now covers practically all the known blind of the District of Columbia, about 100 in number. The acquisition during the year of several hundred new books, music scores, and magazines published in embossed print has brought joy to the hearts of the book-hungry blind. By a provision of Congress there are sent to this library copies of all books made for touch readers at the American printing house, Louisville, Ky., so far as these are printed from the Government allotment. In addition to the new matter from this source there have been additions by gift and purchase.

Discussion of the project for a legislative reference bureau has continued and several bills have been introduced. In Appendix

iv are quoted in full the three bills which are of most practical interest, together with quotations of the reports accompanying them.

In addition to these bills in Appendix iv are other reports and appendices, including the report of the superintendent of the library building and grounds, statistical tables of appropriations, and expenditures, appropriation acts, 1913-14, report of the register of copyrights, and a list of accessions of manuscripts and broadsides during 1912-13.

OPENING OF THE SOMERVILLE, MASS., PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE new building of the Somerville Public Library, for which ground was broken fifteen months ago, was dedicated Dec. 17, with brief informal exercises. Three minute addresses were made by the mayor, the building commissioner, and the president of the board of trustees. The librarian, Drew B. Hall, spoke briefly on "The aims of the library of to-day." He said:

"The progress of a city depends upon the development of the bodies, of the minds and of the spirits of its citizens. The greatest force in the world is the inspiration men receive from a book, the Book of Books.

"So long has this power of books been recognized and so widely is it spread that to-day all things under the heavens, or in the sea, or on the earth are dealt with in printed pages. To succeed every man must read. Yet unaided he knows not which of the volumes before him is best for his purpose; neither is he able to own privately all those he sometimes must read. To meet this need for thousands of books on hundreds of subjects, and for guidance in their choice and use there have been created coöperative libraries of the public.

"Great as is the service offered, still greater is the economy effected. For the cost of its maintenance, the public library system of this city yearly renders service which, if purchased individually, would cost its citizens half a million dollars. The library alone deals with what may be con-

sumed and consumed again, and may be read and re-read, and be still able to give each new reader whatever part of itself he can understand and take unto himself.

"To give this good service of books there are required three things—buildings, books and actuating force.

"Buildings suitable for economical and efficient work, and since libraries house the minds and the spirits of the great, and offer them continually to citizens both young and old, buildings beautiful to uplift the living and honor the dead!

"Books; of the making of them there is no end; books great and little, books useful and useless, books never dying and books never alive! Inaccurate books and out-of-date editions are worse than none; duplication of matter already owned in one volume is confusing and wasteful. So the choosing of the best books and their skillful use have become a profession, and their classification and cataloging an exact science.

"If the building be the body, and the books be the mind, there must be the third part, the heart and the spirit. This is the library staff of sympathetic, forceful and well-educated persons breathing warmth into the body of cold brick, and life into the mind of quiescent books; ready at all times to serve the city, 'regarding, not chiefly its passing cravings, but those things which alone can finally satisfy it.'"

Following Mr. Hall was a brief address by the superintendent of schools on "The public library as a public educator," after which Dr. Charles L. Noyes, of the board of trustees, delivered the chief address of the evening, on "The influence of the public library."

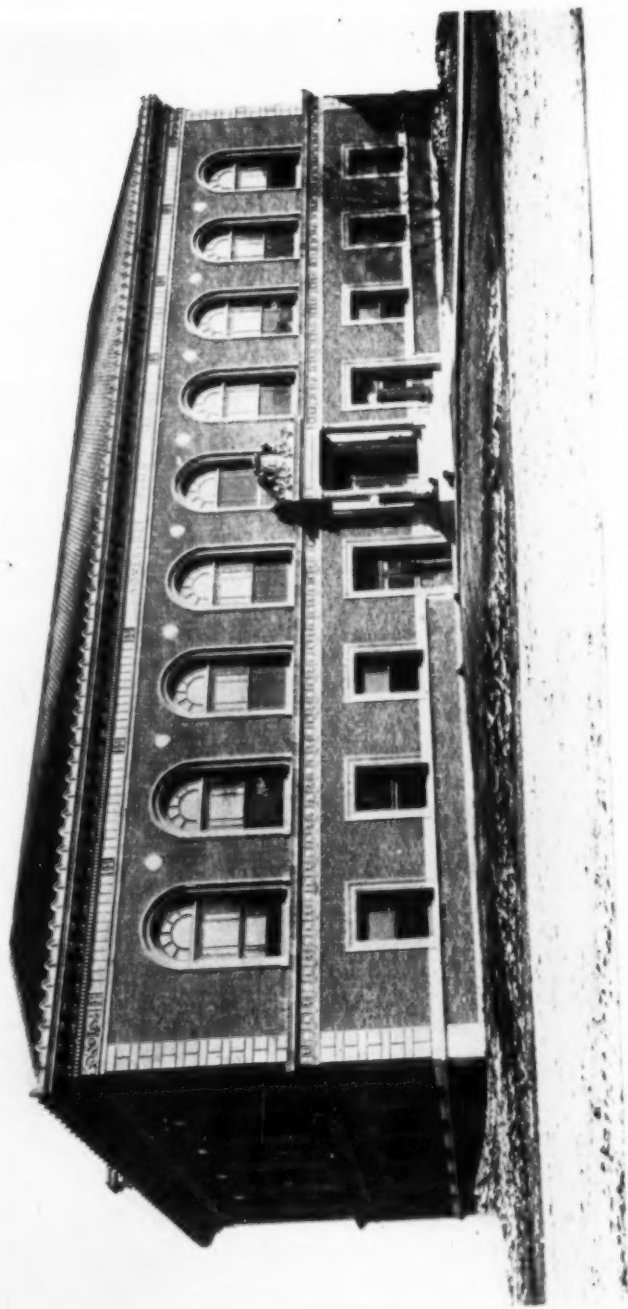
"To understand what it means that a city should build, equip, man and maintain a library like this," he said, "is to explain the meaning of our civic life to-day. A modern library is a mirror held up to modern life in its latest phase. Approve it you cannot unless you believe in the movement of humanity in which we are a part. Condemn it and you indict civilization, you stand against the stream of our life as a people to-day. The best is not too

good for the common people,' is our creed and our inspiration. The symbol of that civic zeal and ideal is before us in this noble library, standing in the present and pointing to the future.

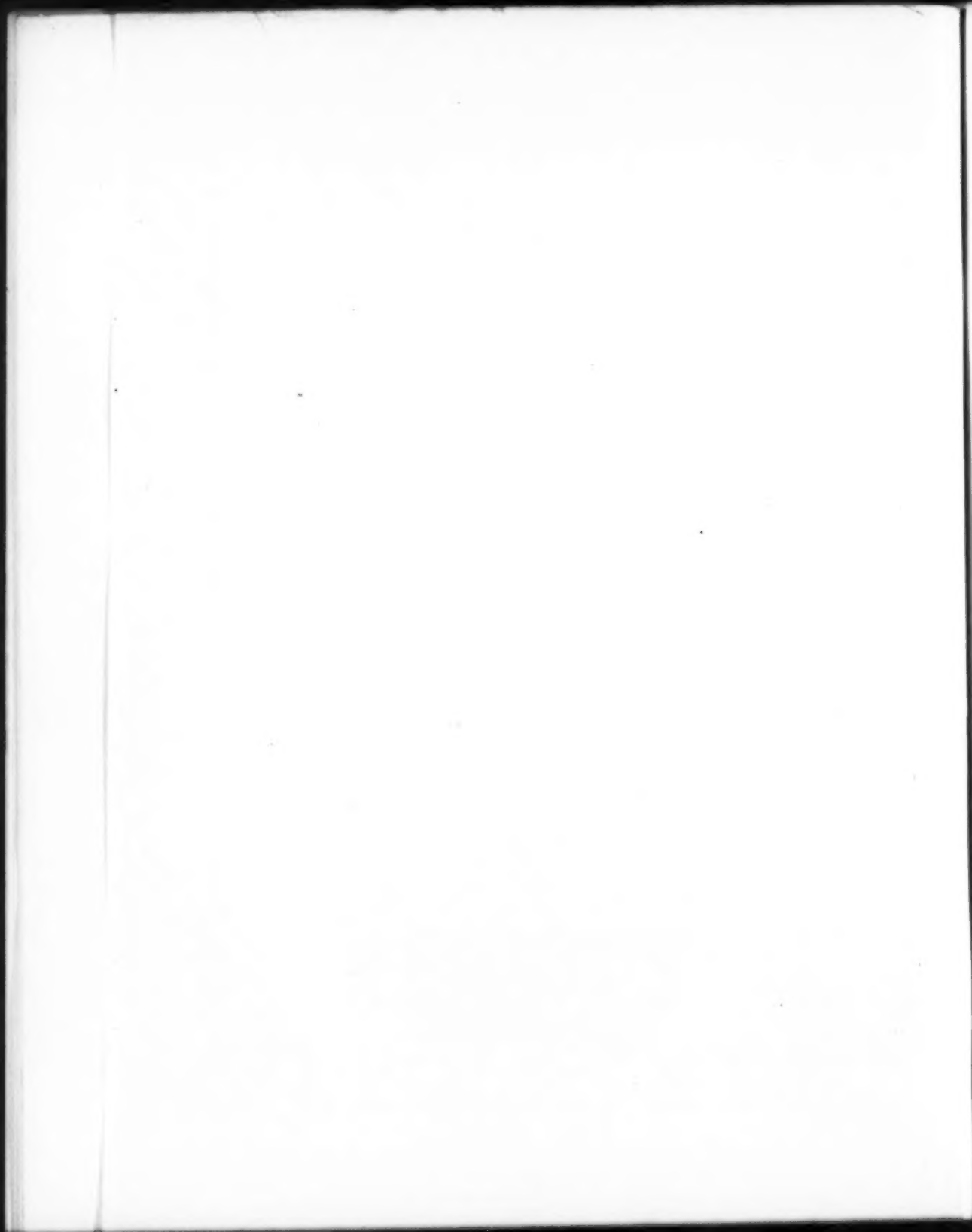
"A modern city library is, I think, the finest and clearest interpretation of the spirit of the times. It is, indeed, but one organ in the complex and complete municipal ministry. All kindred institutions—hospitals, schools, parks, play and pleasure grounds—are but the people acting collectively for the benefit and betterment of all. But I hope it will seem no partiality in me to say that the library serves in things which are the most indispensable, and of the highest rank.

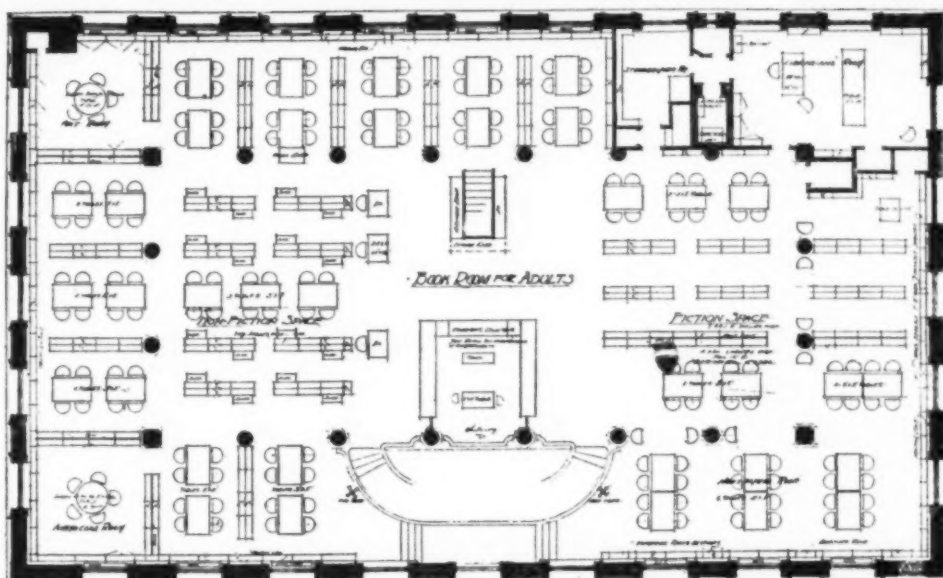
"A public library shows humanity educating itself for human life—improving its efficiency, perfecting its nature, enriching its capacities and resources. But the supreme task for the democracy of the future is to educate itself for its work as a democracy. Popular government must be intelligent. A democracy cannot survive, still less prosper, without libraries or their equivalent. A monarchy might, but the problems of life and government under popular rule are many and multiplying, and we, the people, must solve them. Mere zeal and good will have not enabled us to dispose of such comparatively simple issues as temperance, charity, slavery. What shall we do when we deal with the more debated and difficult subjects, such as commission government, referendums, public ownership, trust control, eugenics, and all the reforms which are thrust upon us to adopt offhand?

"But the spirit of the library turns on us sad eyes of rebuke when we dwell too long on her function as educator of workers and voters. She first and last offers to us, at their best, the things for which we work and live. She gives us books gathered from all lands and ages, selected, adapted to mood and taste and capacity. Of all the ministries of a city to its citizens is there any to surpass, to equal this? It invites all the people into the aristocracy of intelligence and character. The best that life has to give man, at his best and highest, it

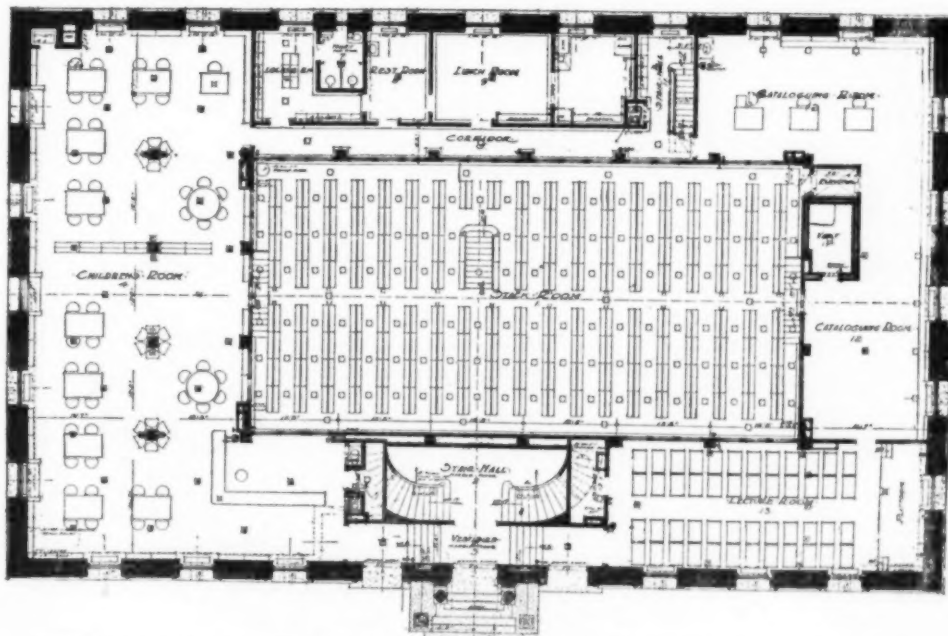


EXTERIOR OF THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY, SOMERVILLE, MASS.





SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—MAIN FLOOR PLAN BOOK ROOM FOR ADULTS 150 SEATS—WOODEN BOOK CASES FOR 45,000 VOLUMES



SOMERVILLE PUBLIC LIBRARY—GROUND FLOOR PLAN—STACK ROOM 120,000 VOLUME CAPACITY—CHILDREN'S ROOM 66 SEATS
LECTURE ROOM 96 SEATS

makes the universal prerogative of the whole body of citizenship."

Following the addresses the building was thrown open to inspection. Its style is Italian Renaissance, and was inspired by the Palazzo Albergati of Bologna. It is 123x73 feet, two stories high, with a half-floor cellar in the rear. It is built of Persian gray brick with terra cotta trimmings and green tile roof. The Snead storage stack of two levels, containing 140,000 volumes, has been placed in the center, below the main floor of the building, and is thus entirely dependent upon artificial light, and persons are placed between the stack and the light next the windows. This reverses the type of plan of which the Library of Congress is an example, with the reading room in the center and the books outside.

The largest group of users, the adults, are given the main floor extending over the storage stack, which contains wooden cases upon the alcove plan for 45,000 volumes and seats for 140 readers, and has light on all four sides and overhead. The second group, the children, occupy one end of the ground floor, with direct access to the storage stack; has shelving for 7000 volumes and seats for 75.

The third group, the staff, have a cataloging room at the other end of the storage stack on the ground floor. In the rear is a suite of four rooms for staff convenience, and at the right of the entrance a small lecture hall seating 100. Artificial light is by electricity from overhead; indirect on the ground floor, direct in the book room for adults, whose height, some 23 to 30 feet, raises the lamps largely above the line of vision. Tables and book cases are all movable, allowing the rearrangement of space as desired. The cellar has boiler, janitor's rooms and two work rooms. An electric elevator with five stops reaches all floors, and there is a very complete equipment of telephone and other appliances for comfortable, rapid work.

The attempt has been to erect a central building complete for the moderate sum of \$125,000 which should be beautiful in simple dignity, economical in construction and efficient in operation. These purposes would

seem to be accomplished, the unit cost per seat and per volume stored being very low and the beauty and lightness generally acknowledged.

D. B. H.

AMERICAN LIBRARY INSTITUTE

IN place of the usual meeting at Chicago in January, a meeting of the American Library Institute was held at the Park Avenue Hotel in New York on Monday, Dec. 1, under the presidency of Dr. Frank P. Hill, and with Miss M. E. Ahern at the secretary's desk. There were in all twenty-six members of the Institute present, but as an invitation had been extended to other library people in New York and vicinity, the afternoon meeting was attended by forty or fifty library folk, including M. Otlet of Brussels, and the evening meeting by over a hundred.

The first paper at the afternoon session was that of Mr. H. L. Koopman, librarian of Brown University, on "Book storage," in which he lamented the considerable waste of shelf space, as by books of featherweight paper and like irregularities, as well as by the requisite air-space, and instanced the large saving of space resulting from the use of such a page as the old Franklin Square Library. He referred incidentally to Mr. Edison's suggestion of thin nickel plates for book use. There was some brief discussion of the use of India paper books, which were in general considered unfit for library use.

Prof. W. Dawson Johnston of Columbia University then presented a paper on "Recruiting college men and women for the ranks of librarians." He quoted statistics from returns made by college classes at Princeton and elsewhere to show the standard of payment of professional men and the increasing remuneration of men who had adopted a business career, which last was in striking contrast with the pay of librarians. He suggested that there should be a definite campaign to obtain the interest of college men and women in library work, by lectures on the subject in the important colleges from eminent librarians. His paper offered opportunity for com-

ment from several points of view, part being taken in the discussion that followed by Miss Ahern, Mr. Hill, Mr. Dana, Mr. Dewey and others. Mr. Dewey pointed out that though he was the first to limit membership in the New York Library School to those having a college degree, he emphasized much more the natural adaptability for library work on the part of those seeking to enter the profession. There was considerable discussion and diversity of opinion on the subject from the several speakers, and after a further summing up by Mr. Johnston it was decided that a committee should be appointed to take any advisable steps.

The subject of "appraising the value of book collection" was treated rather informally by Mr. C. H. Gould, librarian of McGill University, Montreal. He outlined the three methods of appraising a library, at its cost, at what it would bring at auction, and at its probable replacement cost, rather indicating the latter as a desirable basis, but admitting the difficulty of making any valuation that would be wholly satisfactory.

A special dinner was provided for members of the Institute, who were privileged to include guests, so that about thirty-five enjoyed the dinner hour together.

At the evening session, the invitation to library people outside the Institute board brought, as above stated, considerable response in a larger attendance. Melvil Dewey made the leading address of the meeting on the subject of "The general tendency of the library profession," emphasizing his well-known views with his usual vigor. His inspirational address was cordially applauded.

Dr. George J. Fisher, secretary of the International Y. M. C. A., spoke on "Physical efficiency," summarizing his addresses to the Brooklyn Library staff.

The Institute meeting was held at this time and place to separate it from the council meeting in Chicago, and coming immediately after the meeting of the eastern college librarians, had the advantage of attracting several college librarians who might not otherwise have been able to be present.

NEW YORK STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION—LIBRARY SECTION

THE meeting of the library section of the New York State Teachers' Association was held at Syracuse on Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1913. The meeting was called to order by the president, Dr. Sherman Williams of Albany, with about forty members in attendance; later in the morning this number approximated one hundred. It was noted that teachers and librarians were present in about equal numbers.

It is recorded that Miss C. M. Underhill, regularly elected president at the last meeting, found it impossible to serve and tendered her resignation in February, 1913. It was accepted with regret and filed. Dr. Brubacher, president of the Association, appointed Dr. Sherman Williams to the office.

At the opening of the meeting the chair explained the plan and purpose of the School Library exhibit, and extended an invitation to all to see it at the close of the session.

The first paper presented was prepared by Miss Frances Jenkins Olcott, on "Story-telling as a means of teaching literature." Owing to the absence of Miss Olcott this paper was read by Dr. Williams. The following questions were given by Miss Olcott as some which confront educators: "How can I tell stories without special gift and training?" "What is the educational value of stories?" "How shall the story be prepared and presented?" "How may it be used to develop literary taste and lead to better reading?" "What stories shall I tell?" Three points of this excellent paper were that no teacher who loves children need be afraid to tell them stories; that the school alone can undertake *formal and carefully correlated* work for laying the foundations of literary taste; and that story-telling for the purpose of leading to better reading should be part of every school curriculum. It should be regarded seriously as a necessary course in elementary literature.

The chair said he wished to emphasize the opinion that story-telling should fill a

larger place in teaching literature than is recognized. In the primary grades it should have a place in the daily program. Continuing, he said that children leave school before their interests are established. The interests awakened through the stories told in school tend to direct their reading and establish their interests. Further, in secondary schools topics of history may well have their historical setting given in story form as introductory to other methods of teaching this subject.

Miss Mary S. Crandall, of the Richards Library at Warrensburg, N. Y., read a paper entitled "What can be done by a small library in a small town," which was both practical and suggestive.

The next speaker was Miss Martha M. Cox of Elmira, district superintendent of schools, who spoke on the "Possibilities of the pupils' reading courses." Miss Cox names the teacher, the pupil, the parent, and the district superintendent as the agents upon whom depends the success of the reading course. Of these she names the teacher as the most vital factor, and says: "Casual acquaintance with titles of books in the school library will not suffice; she must be a constant, interested and an enthusiastic reader of the books she is encouraging her pupils to read." "Book day," an occasion to create interest in the school library, is being observed in some schools of this district. Parents are invited, and the leading feature of the program is the relating by the pupils of impressions gained of library books they read. Miss Cox believes money is more generously appropriated for the library since the people have this opportunity to see that it is being used to advantage. There are five organized teachers' reading clubs in this supervisory district, which are studying, in addition to the prescribed teachers' course, practical questions of library economy and efficiency.

The last speaker on the program was Miss Adeline B. Zachert, of Rochester, who gave an inspiring paper on "Books our children read, and why."

In the discussion which followed various questions came up: "The right book at the right time," "Does this right time not

vary?" "What is the best book?" "When is the best time?" "How is the child to learn what is the best book?"

Miss Viele, Miss Thorne, Miss Zachert, Miss Pattison and Dr. Williams took part, and points were made that revealed opinion generally to be that it is not safe to depend upon age, but rather upon individual tendencies, temperament and environment of the particular child in deciding what is the best book for him.

Miss Zachert thinks that teachers should suggest several books, naming items of interest in each, and then let the child make his own final selection. This favors the personal element on both sides. To do this the teacher must know the book herself.

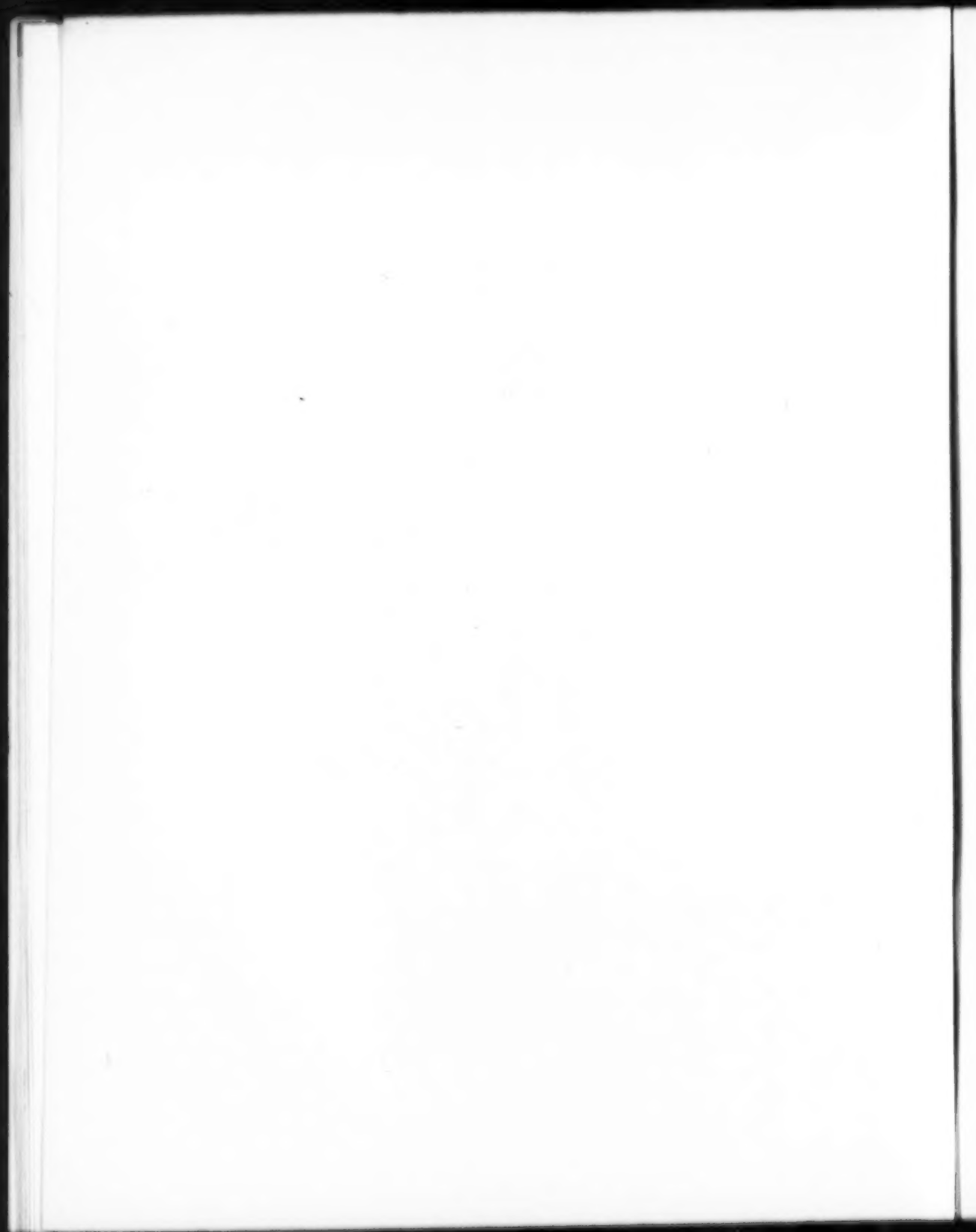
The report of the nominating committee was given as follows: For president, Miss Adeline B. Zachert; for secretary, Miss Addie E. Hatfield. No other candidates were named and these were unanimously elected.

Miss Zachert, the new president, expressed the wish that the keynote for the next meeting be spoken at this time. Miss Elizabeth C. Thorne, of the Syracuse University Library School, offered as a suggestion: "Some difficulties of school librarians." Miss Thorne mentioned the book-seller's choice for school libraries, which shows lack of discrimination and judgment. Frequently the books are cheap, inferior and of no literary merit, and she asked: "Is there anything this library section can do to meet this condition? Does this emphasize the teacher's responsibilities?"

Dr. Williams thinks it does emphasize the teacher's responsibility, but to meet it she should have training adequate to meet the demands of the position. He stated that but one normal school in this state offers library training to teachers, and that the training classes do nothing in this line of work. He believes something should be done to teach teachers how to select and what to select. His experiences as chief of the School Libraries Division of the State Education Department furnish evidences of the need of such training. He further stated that school librarians, particularly those in high schools, should



MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON.



receive compensation equal to that of teachers.

The idea to make this problem the subject for consideration and discussion at the next meeting met with general approval.

Announcement is made that the State Library School Education Department, Albany, N. Y., offers a course of training to teacher-librarians, free of tuition, at the summer session.

Appreciation of the arrangement and completeness of the exhibit of school library aids was expressed by the chair, and endorsed by all who saw it. The committee, of which Mr. F. K. Walter of the State Library School at Albany was chairman, merited the commendation they received for the efficient work done. Other members of the committee were Miss Thorne and Miss Munday, both of Syracuse.

A radical departure was made in the plan of the exhibit this year. Instead of having it confined to one room, three rooms were devoted to it in the Central High School of Syracuse, one room each being devoted to primary, grammar, and high school libraries. A large number of teachers visited the exhibit, and a considerable number of bibliographies and other library aids were distributed free.

Particular credit is due to Miss Elizabeth C. Thorne, of the Syracuse University Library School, who arranged the schedule of attendants throughout the time the exhibit was in place; to Miss Mundy, of the Syracuse Public Library, who arranged the primary room, and to students of the Syracuse University Library School, who gave much valuable voluntary service in installing and repacking the exhibit; to the Syracuse Public Library for appointing staff assistants for service; and to the Central High School of Syracuse for similar service.

Valuable exhibits were received from the New York Public Library and its Library School; from the State Education Department; the Brooklyn Girls' High School, the Genesee Normal School, and the public libraries of Buffalo, Binghamton, Syracuse, Newark, N. J., and the District of Columbia. The Baker & Taylor Co., Funk &

Wagnalls, and G. and C. Merriam Co. lent a large number of attractive books suitable for use in school libraries.

A motion was made by Miss Cox that a rising vote of thanks be extended to Dr. Williams in appreciation of the excellent program prepared for this meeting. It was seconded by all the members present and carried. At 11:40 a.m. the meeting adjourned.

ADDIE E. HATFIELD,
Secretary School Libraries Section.

MULTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON

IN preparing the plans for the new Multnomah County Public Library building there were two points constantly in view, the one to secure the greatest possible amount of space, the other to provide for the utmost economy of administration. That these two objects were accomplished and yet subordinated to the beauty of the building is an achievement of which the architects, Doyle & Patterson, of Portland, may be justly proud.

The building is of the style of the Georgian period, three stories in height, with basement and also a mezzanine floor over a portion of the area. The basement and first story, and also the trimming, are of Bedford Indiana limestone, the remainder of the building is of brick, rich red in color and with slightly roughened surface, which gives delightful texture. Broad granite steps lead to the main entrance and the buttresses on each side are adorned and lighted by bronze candelabra. In the frieze of the cornice over the main entrance is the following inscription, "Public Library Built by Multnomah County, A.D. MCMXII." The frieze upon the remaining three sides of the building bears the words Literature, Philosophy, History, Poetry, Religion, Philology, Economics, Fine Arts, Science, Architecture, Sculpture, Painting, Music, Engineering, Education, Travel, Biography, Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry. In each of the panels under the second story windows on three sides of the building appear fifteen names of notable characters in

the following groupings: historians, philosophers, poets, novelists, painters, dramatists, bookbinders, educators, religious leaders, military heroes, naval commanders, explorers, statesmen, painters, etchers, sculptors, architects, musicians, scientists and inventors.

In the backs of the seats of the balustrade surrounding the building are carved the names of the best known and most loved novelists. There are seventy-five pedestals in this balustrade; on the panels of the larger ones are carved the seal of the United States, the early Oregon territorial seal, the state of Oregon seal, the county seal, and the seal of the Library Association of Portland. The smaller pedestals are ornamented with reproductions of the early printers' marks and water marks. On the tympanum over the central doorway is carved an allegorical subject—the Alpha and Omega in an open book. On the tympanums of the other doorways the seals are repeated.

A bronze bubbling fountain is set in a stone niche in the north balustrade, which bears the legend, "Tongues in trees, books in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything." Above the fountain between the windows is carved the "invitation," "Come, go with us; we'll guide thee to our house and shew thee the rich treasures we have got, which, with ourselves, are all at thy dispose."

Passing through the main doorway, the visitor finds himself in a large vestibule decorated in quiet tones. The directory of the library is here, also the directory of lectures and meetings, changed daily. To the left is the free check room and a small lecture room, which is equipped with a stereopticon and also with a gas plate. This room is especially adapted to the use of clubs. Beyond the vestibule is a square lobby with stairs, elevator, telephones, etc. At one side of this hall is the entrance to the newspaper and periodical department, and on the other may be found the children's department, branch department, story hour room, woman's rest room, dark room for photographs, and the indoor entrance to Library Hall. This auditorium, which

has an outside entrance, also is equipped with stage, moving picture machine and fixed seats which will accommodate 550 people.

The second floor lobby, which is lighted from an open well, has been utilized for the public catalog and information desk. Back of the desk is placed in a niche the Lemnian Athena, the genius of the library. Opening from this hall on one side is the reference department, at the far end of which are the map and art rooms, on the other the circulation department, and at the end of this room is the school department. On the third side is the technical room and the administration offices, which include the directors' room and private offices for the librarian and assistant librarian.

The unique feature of the building is the arrangement of the stack, which is in the center of the building, artificially ventilated and artificially lighted. The obvious advantage of this plan is that every department of the library, with the exception of the children's and the branch, has immediate access to the shelves; the disadvantages after three months' experience are yet to be discovered.

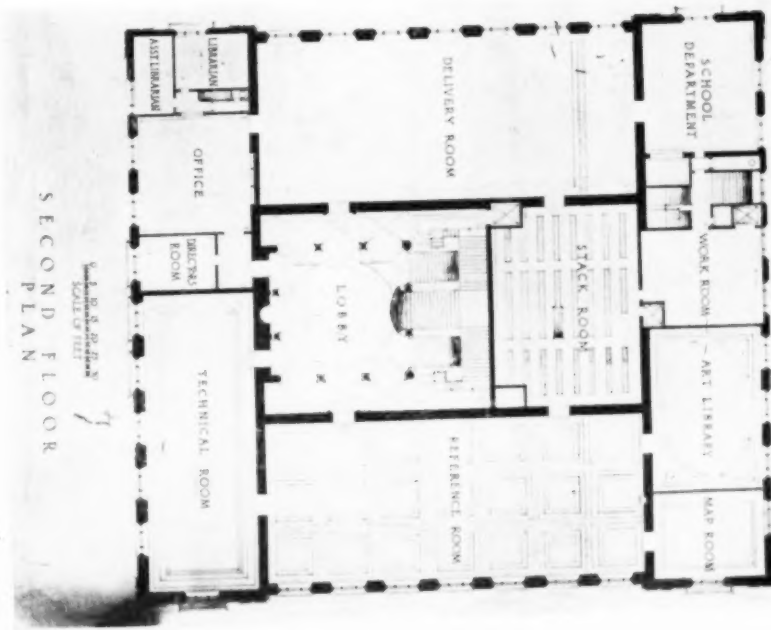
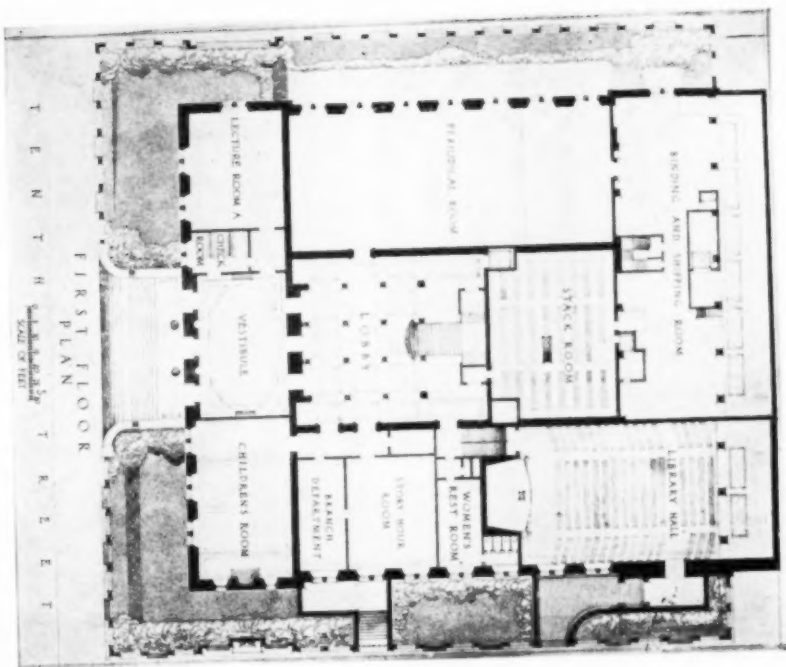
The staff quarters, janitor's rooms and work-rooms are segregated in the rear of the building, which eliminates the necessity of corridors, as a glance at the plans will show.

On the first floor are the packing and shipping rooms and a space for a bindery; on the second floor the school department packing room; on the mezzanine the catalog and order departments, and on the third floor the janitor's apartments and pages' room and the staff locker room, rest room, dining room, kitchen, bath and toilets.

The basement provides for the heating and ventilating plant, storerooms and a large public comfort station for men, which has a separate outside entrance and is maintained by the city.

The main portion of the third floor is not yet used for library purposes. There are five small study rooms, two good sized lecture rooms, and two very large rooms or galleries available for exhibitions.

The building is of reinforced concrete



FLOOR PLANS, NUTNOMAH COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARY, PORTLAND, OREGON.



construction, fire-proof throughout. The floors of all the important public rooms are covered with cork tiling; the floors of all other rooms with cork carpet. The wood finish throughout, including all furniture, is of quartered white oak "fumed," and finished with wax. Particular attention was given to the lighting problem, and success has been attained by using indirect lighting fixtures in all the reading rooms. In the lobbies and lecture rooms semi-indirect lighting fixtures have been used with modeled alabaster glasseate in the fixtures. The building has a combination heating system, both the direct and indirect systems being used. The cost of the building, including the Snead stacks and all furnishings, was approximately \$465,000, or 18 cents a cubic foot.

M. F. I.

COLORADO BOARD OF LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS

At the first meeting of the newly reorganized State Board of Library Commissioners of Colorado, coöperation was effected between this Commission and the members of the Colorado Civil Service Board. Examinations for vacancies in Colorado institutions were held in December, and the library commissioners were asked by the Civil Service Board to prepare the examination questions to be used in the state examinations. There were three sets of questions—one for a vacancy in the library of the State School of Mines, one for applicants for positions paying \$100 a month or over, and a third set for applicants for positions paying less than \$100 a month.

It was decided by the library commissioners to conduct an investigation in Colorado regarding the work done by libraries for schools. It was decided to use a modified form of the questionnaire issued by the Ohio State Survey Commission on library coöperation with schools, which questionnaire was prepared by the New York Bureau of Municipal Research.

While no money is available for the Library Commission's activities, the Commission decided to use the Colorado *Library Leaflet* as a means of securing all the an-

nual reports of Colorado libraries, which reports will be filed by the Commission for future use.

Individual members of the Commission also agreed that in lieu of a paid field worker, the members would visit Colorado libraries as opportunity came, to encourage the library work and to increase the efficiency in this work.

The officers elected were: president, Mr. Chalmers Hadley, Denver Public Library; secretary, Miss Charlotte A. Baker, State Agricultural College Library.

DR. JOHNSTON TO GO TO ST. PAUL

DR. W. DAWSON JOHNSTON, the librarian of Columbia University, New York City, has resigned his post to become the head of the St. Paul Public Library. Dr. Johnston has been librarian at Columbia since July 1, 1909. He was appointed to succeed the late Dr. James H. Canfield. Dr. Johnston is a graduate of Brown University in 1893, and took his Master of Arts degree at Harvard in 1898. He was an assistant in the Library of Congress from 1900 to 1907, and librarian of the Bureau of Education at Washington from 1907 to 1909. In 1911 he received the honorary degree of Doctor of Letters from Rutgers College. He published the first volume of the "History of the Library of Congress" in 1904, and has been a frequent contributor to the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* and other periodicals.

CONFERENCE OF EASTERN COLLEGE LIBRARIANS

THE conference of Eastern College Librarians was held in room 305, Schermerhorn Hall, Columbia University, Saturday, Nov. 29, 1913, with representatives of twenty-four institutions in attendance.

The morning session was opened by an address by Professor W. H. Carpenter, provost of Columbia University. The subject of "The library budget" was discussed by Dr. J. C. Schwab, librarian of Yale University, and the subject of "New library buildings" by Mr. W. C. Lane, librarian of Harvard College, and Dr. M. L. Raney, librarian of Johns Hopkins University. Lan-

tern slides descriptive of the new Harvard and Johns Hopkins library buildings were used to illustrate the latter subject.

At the afternoon session Dr. L. N. Wilson, librarian of Clark University, presided. The subject of "The relation between student government and reading room administration" was discussed by Mr. J. Russell Hayes, librarian of Swarthmore College, and Miss Amy L. Reed, librarian of Vassar College. "Vacation reading" was discussed by Professor Lucy M. Salmon, and "The cataloging of academic dissertations" by Mr. T. Franklin Currier, Harvard University Library.

Upon motion of the librarian of Columbia University, Dr. Johnston, a committee, consisting of the librarians of Harvard, Yale, Columbia, and Johns Hopkins Universities, was appointed to consider the question of the cataloging of academic dissertations. Upon the motion of Mr. Sherman, of Amherst College, the librarians of Columbia University and Harvard were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the next annual meeting.

Library Organizations

LONG ISLAND LIBRARY CLUB

The Long Island Library Club held its first meeting of the season at the Bedford branch of the Brooklyn Public Library, Nov. 13, at 3 p.m.

The president, Miss Harriot Hassler, introduced the speaker of the afternoon, Miss Caroline M. Hewins, librarian of the Hartford Public Library, who had consented to repeat the address given at the Lake George meeting of the New York Library Association in September on "What I've done in starting and developing work with children in the small country, town or city library."

Miss Hewins' talk was full of suggestion and inspiration, showing how it is possible to accomplish results even when handicapped with lack of tools, accommodations, and a free invitation to all to come to the library, for until 1892 the library was a subscription one. She traced the growth of the work from small beginnings in a subscription library with little equipment to the busy place that the library is to-day. Lists were compiled on all subjects of interest to children, books for supplementary

reading were sent to the schools, and club work was developed. Then followed talks given during the summer vacations for an hour each week on subjects covering a wide range. The Christmas book exhibit and the collection of dolls representing all nationalities have become regular features of the work.

Miss Hewins laid particular stress on a few points which experience had taught her it was well to heed:

That in club work the members of each club have an interest in common outside of school work;

That in a Christmas book exhibit inexpensive books be included as well as the expensive illustrated ones;

That during the school year each child be allowed but one story book a week;

That all children's applications be signed by the parent or guardian, thus placing responsibility where it belongs;

That all fines be strictly enforced.

The work in Hartford was carried on without any children's room until 1904 when provision was made for one. Gifts and donations, for furnishing, poured in from friends, other children's rooms and library schools, thus attesting the high esteem in which the children's work of the Hartford Public Library as carried on by Miss Hewins is held by the public and the library profession.

Miss Hewins also touched upon the extension work being done in the state by traveling libraries, and read a letter from a country school teacher telling of the great help the books sent had been to pupils, teachers and parents.

Those who were privileged to hear Miss Hewins realize that a large part of her success is due to the personal touch, the personal interest she takes in each child coming to the library, and her desire to enlarge the horizon of each one.

ELEANOR ROPER, *Secretary.*

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

At the meeting of the District of Columbia Library Association, held Oct. 31, the principal speaker was Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association. Mr. Utley spoke concerning various important phases of the work of the A. L. A., and especially of the work done through the secretary's office and the various committees.

The annual meeting of the association was held on Dec. 10. The question of affiliation with the American Library Association was

discussed, but a vote on the plan was postponed until the January meeting. The annual election of officers was held, and the following were elected: president, Mr. H. H. B. Meyer, of the Library of Congress; first vice-president, Mr. Willard O. Waters, Library of Congress; second vice-president, Miss Kathryn Sellers; secretary, Mr. C. S. Thompson, Public Library; treasurer, Miss Emily A. Spilman, Department of Justice Library; executive committee, the officers just named and Dr. George F. Bowerman, librarian of the Public Library, Mr. Ernest Bruncken, Library of Congress, and Miss Eunice R. Oberly, Plant Industry Bureau Library.

After the election of officers Mr. Paul Brockett delivered the retiring president's address, in accordance with the custom of the association, choosing as his topic "Some library opportunities." Mr. Brockett's paper was chiefly devoted to a discussion of the opportunities and the need of greater coöperation, national and international, in bibliographic enterprises.

C. SEYMOUR THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

NORTH CAROLINA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The eighth annual meeting of the North Carolina Library Association was held Nov. 5 and 6 at Washington, N. C. The association was the guest of the Washington Public Library Association, and the members attending were entertained in private homes. All of the sessions were held in the auditorium of the public school.

The train bringing most of the librarians was delayed and did not reach Washington until nine o'clock, with the result that only a part of the program for the first session could be given that evening. Mayor Frank C. Kugler gave a warm welcome to the association, and stated his firm belief in the high mission of public libraries. Mr. J. P. Breedlove responded in behalf of the association and gave the president's address, "Every town and village of North Carolina can have a public library." He showed how this can be done even though the library be very small and its growth slow. He spoke of the village library of Pomfret, Vt., and that of Nelson, Canada, as examples of what can be accomplished in small libraries. The second session was held Thursday morning at ten o'clock. The session was conducted in two sections, for college librarians and public librarians. The round-table discussion of the problems of the college library was led by Mr. J. P. Breedlove. "Where

and how should reserve books be kept?" was discussed by Miss Annie F. Petty, librarian of the State Normal and Industrial College. She was followed by Miss Eva E. Malone, formerly in the St. Louis Public Library, now librarian of the Meredith College Library, who gave an interesting account of "Periodicals in the St. Louis Public Library." Prof. Ernest Cruikshank, of St. Mary's School, was prevented from attending, but sent his paper on "How may the librarian attract the student to the library?" Each paper was followed by open discussion of the subjects, and of other problems which the college library has to face daily.

The public library section, held at the same time, was led by Mrs. A. F. Griggs, librarian of the Durham Public Library. Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, of the Greensboro Carnegie Library, sent her paper on "Library publicity," which was read by Miss Mary B. Palmer. Miss Caldwell wrote of the value of all forms of advertising to the library, and sent samples of the pamphlets, lists, posters, cards, book-marks, etc., which she had used in making known the resources of her library. Miss Petty contributed to the exhibit several most attractive picture bulletins made in the library of the State Normal and Industrial College. In the open discussion of the subject the librarians of Raleigh, Wilmington, Winston-Salem, Durham, Washington, and Charlotte, gave accounts of their publicity work. Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte, told of her experience in establishing a collection of books for business men, and later discussed the best methods of re-registration. Mrs. Griggs then discussed "Rent collections," and told of the rent collection in the Durham Public Library.

The two sections then reassembled, and three minute reports from every librarian present were made on "The best thing done in my library during the past year."

The third session was held Thursday afternoon at three o'clock. Miss Leatherman asked for the appointment of a committee on closer coöperation between the Association and the commission. Miss Palmer was made chairman of that committee.

The nominating committee made its report, and the following officers were elected for the next year: president, Miss Annie F. Petty, State Normal and Industrial College; first vice-president, Mr. J. Frank Wilkes, Charlotte; second vice-president, Miss Bettie D. Caldwell, Greensboro Carnegie Library; treasurer, Mrs. A. F. Griggs, Durham Public Library; secretary, Miss Mary B. Palmer, Charlotte.

Miss Leatherman presented an invitation to the association to hold its next meeting in Raleigh. The invitation came from the commission, the Olivia Ramey Library, Miss Rosenthal, and the Meredith College Library. The question was referred to the executive committee.

The last session was held Thursday evening at eight o'clock. Miss Minnie W. Leatherman spoke on "The dissemination of books," emphasizing the peculiar rural problem of the North Carolina library movement. The last legislature made a small appropriation for traveling libraries, thus enabling the commission to begin the work of sending out traveling libraries in addition to the debate libraries it has been lending for the past two years. Mr. George B. Utley, secretary of the American Library Association, spoke on "What should a public library mean to a community?" He told of his pleasure in returning to the South, where he had lived for ten years. He said that a public library should be an institution for both young and old, and spoke of the work with foreigners, workingmen, business men and legislators. A library should be an institution free to all. There are many people in every community who are never reached by the public library. Librarians should observe the methods of business men and adapt them for library use. The library should be a storehouse of local history. Much material which will be valuable to the historian should be preserved in libraries. The library should be a place of wholesome recreation, acting as a counter attraction to vicious shows and other harmful amusements. Finally, the library should strive to disseminate a taste for good books in the community, and should inspire the people to have libraries of their own. Dr. Louis R. Wilson, librarian of the State University, spoke on "The library in community building," telling of the ideas current in North Carolina to-day, of the men who are working out these ideas, and of the relation of the library to them.

Following his paper, the resolutions committee made its report, and a vote of appreciation was passed, thanking Mr. Utley and the Washington Public Library Association. The meeting adjourned, and the evening ended with a delightful reception held at the home of Mrs. C. L. Baugham. The courtesy and hospitality of Washington people were much appreciated by the members of the association, and added much to the success of the meeting.

MARY B. PALMER, *Secretary*.

INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

The Indiana Library Trustees' Association held its fifth annual meeting at the Hotel Severin, Indianapolis, Nov. 20-21, 1913. The keynote of this meeting was better service for the library and better library service for the public. The first session, which opened at two o'clock Thursday afternoon, was devoted to a discussion of library legislation. The president, Judge Ora L. Wildemuth, in his opening address stated that the most important work of the association was the improvement of library legislation in the state of Indiana. He said that if our libraries are going to keep pace with all those things that make for social, civic and moral betterment it is absolutely essential for the future welfare of our libraries that we have a uniform footing so that all may work together.

The report of the legislative committee was given by Mrs. A. D. Moffett, of Elwood, former president of the association, and under whose administration the uniform library bill was prepared. She gave an account of the efforts to get the bill passed at the last legislature, and said the failure was largely due to the indifference of the Senate. Mrs. Moffett recommended that a legislative committee be appointed to redraft and perfect the codification bill, and conduct a publicity campaign among the library trustees of the state to enlist their active coöperation in the effort to secure the passage of the bill by the next legislature. This discussion was continued by Carl H. Milam, J. P. Dunn, Mord Carter and Mrs. C. F. Lammers, a representative of a school board library.

At the evening session, Mr. Merle Sidener, publicity man for the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce, gave a most inspiring and profitable talk on "Library advertising." The discussion on this subject was led by Miss Lois Compton, of New Castle, who gave an account of her efforts to secure better library facilities for her city. Mrs. Howe, of Delphi, continued the discussion, and a very interesting communication was read on this subject from Miss Mary Ahern, of Chicago. Miss Ahern's message was that the best library advertising is efficient service and a satisfied public. An interesting paper, "The library of fifty years ago," written by John Ade, of Kentland, was read by the secretary.

Following the close of the program, a very delightful informal reception was held in the parlor of the hotel.

The Friday morning session was taken up with a discussion of "Municipal reference

work," by John A. Lappe, superintendent of the Legislative Reference Bureau, who thought that every public library ought to establish a municipal reference department, which would supply all desired information on subjects of municipal importance and interest. He said his bureau would gladly coöperate with city libraries by supplying material asked for, and that the librarians could obtain expert information and advice on any subject from members of the faculties of Indiana University and Purdue University. All the librarian has to do is to ask these men for the information. His address was further discussed by Eliza G. Browning, librarian of the Indianapolis Public Library.

"Taking the library to the people" was ably handled by Miss Ethel F. McCulloch, librarian of the Evansville Public Library. A very lively discussion followed this address, and a wider use of the library assembly rooms was urged.

L. J. Bailey, librarian of the Gary Public Library, talked on the library's duty to the schools. He outlined the work of his own library, showing what a valuable adjunct it is to the Gary public schools, which have a national reputation. L. E. Kelley continued this discussion, and spoke of the work of the small library in its relation to rural schools.

At the afternoon session W. E. Jenkins, of Indiana University, talked on "The public library and university extension." He urged the coöperation of libraries in this work of broader education. At this session also, the report of the committee on salaries, vacations, and hours was given by the chairman, Henry B. Heller, of Decatur. This report was based on the replies of 92 libraries in answer to a questionnaire which the committee sent to 175 libraries of the state. It showed that a very elastic schedule was in use in the state in regard to salaries, vacations and hours. The committee recommended that from 40% to 50% of the total library income be spent on salaries of librarians and assistants. It was agreed that too many libraries were closed during the noon hour and during the supper hour. The library should be opened at these hours, that the working men going to and returning from work may patronize the library without loss of time or too great inconvenience. In regard to vacations, it was recommended that librarians be granted annual vacations of at least fourteen days with full pay.

A motion was made and carried that this committee on salaries, vacations, and hours

confer with a similar committee from the Indiana Library Association, and report with further recommendations at the next annual meeting.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, and the following officers were elected: president, E. L. Craig, Evansville; vice-president, Mrs. Newbury J. Howe, Delphi; secretary, Miss Adah Elizabeth Bush, Kentland; treasurer, Mrs. F. L. Swinehart, Clinton.

It was decided to hold a joint meeting with the Indiana Library Association next year. The registration showed an attendance of fifty members, which was most gratifying. These annual meetings are of much value to library trustees, and aside from the benefits accruing to them from the interesting programs, the inspiration derived from the mingling and acquaintance with library trustees from all parts of our state is most helpful.

ADAH ELIZABETH BUSH, *Secretary*.

CHICAGO LIBRARY CLUB

At the December meeting of the Chicago Library Club, Dr. John L. Lowes, of Washington University, St. Louis, gave his brilliant address on "Shakespeare's response to what the public wants." In his discussion he considered four elements as being of vital interest: firstly, the author; second, the audience; third, the demand, and fourth, the response. In this case, Shakespeare the author was an actor first, who knew his people and was determined to write successful plays. His audience was composed of average Englishmen, butchers, apprentices and the like, who pressed close to the stage from the pit. Then, demand can be noted in four ways, for blood and action plays, with murders, lust and insanity; for euphuistic plays, or plays of the wits; for chronicle history, and for romance. To each of these demands Shakespeare responded, and Prof. Lowes gave examples showing how Shakespeare improved on himself in each. But in one respect Shakespeare did not respond, and that was to the demand for salacious or suggestive plays. In conclusion, Prof. Lowes suggests that the demands of the present day are, on the whole, the same as in Elizabethan days, that the great dramatist of to-day will have to accept these human demands in his productions, but he will have to rise above the degrading features and create a higher atmosphere to which the public itself in turn is ready to respond.

AGNES J. PETERSEN, *Secretary*.

LAKE SUPERIOR LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The Lake Superior Library Association was organized by Miss Lutie E. Stearns at Superior Sept. 18. Officers were elected as follows: president, Mr. C. H. Sutherland, Superior; vice-president, Miss Frances Earhart, Duluth; secretary, Miss C. Fennelly, Ashland; treasurer, Miss M. M. Greenwood, Washburn. The next meeting will be held in Ashland in September, 1914.

SOUTH DAKOTA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

The seventh annual meeting of the South Dakota Library Association was held at Sioux Falls, Nov. 24-26, 1913. The session was called to order in the high school library Tuesday morning by the president, Miss Edla Laurson. Doane Robinson, secretary of the new state library commission, reported the successful passage of the library bill through the legislature, and gave a most encouraging account of the work accomplished in the few months since the library law has been in force. The state department of education turned over to the commission 2200 volumes, the Federation of Women's Clubs gave 300 more, and enough additional books were purchased to equip fifty traveling libraries, which were sent out the first of September. Another fifty will be made ready early in 1914, and for twenty-five of these applications are already on file. Mr. Robinson paid high tribute to the enthusiasm and efficiency of Miss Lilly M. E. Borreson, the field librarian, whom the commission secured through the recommendation of Wisconsin and Minnesota library workers.

Mrs. Schmidt, of Watertown, then gave "Items of general interest pertaining to libraries and librarians," a series of clippings gathered through the year. The plans for a librarians' reading circle, first suggested by Mr. Powers at a previous meeting, were discussed, and a committee appointed to report later. Mr. Powers, of Brookings College, gave a report of the A. L. A. meeting of last summer, which he attended as the representative of the South Dakota Library Commission. Miss Borreson gave an informal account of the work so far accomplished by the library commission, and of her own work in visiting libraries and arranging for traveling library stations in various parts of the state. The matter of South Dakota's being represented on the A. L. A. Council was taken up, and it was decided that we should have such representation.

The librarians were the guests of the trustees of the Sioux Falls Public Library at

luncheon at the Hotel Carpenter. The menu cards were little booklets, classified under 642, and containing the guest's name and number in the book pocket.

At the afternoon session the president's address was first on the program. It was based upon two statements of the Apostle Paul—"This one thing I do" and "I magnify my office." Miss Laurson thought Paul would have made a good librarian, and gave her reasons. Miss Borreson then took charge of the "Round table for small libraries," during which the following topics were discussed: Accessioning, by Miss McRoberts of Hot Springs; Shelf list and inventory, by Miss McIntire of Huron College; Charging systems; Necessary records and how to keep them.

At the Wednesday morning session plans for a librarians' reading circle were reported by Mr. Powers, as follows:

"1. Members shall be arranged as far as possible in groups of four.

"2. Each group shall read four books during the year, one member in each group being responsible for obtaining one book.

"3. Each member is to prepare a letter on each book read, though the letter is not to be confined to the book, but may express any ideas on library matters, or comment on local affairs; this letter is to be sent at the time the book is sent, to the next person on the circuit.

"4. The dates of exchange are Jan. 1, Feb. 15, April 1, and May 15, 1914.

"5. Each circuit is to read Kenneth Grahame's 'The golden age,' and Bostwick's 'American public libraries,' and will select the two remaining books for its use.

"From time to time the *Bulletin* will publish studies and outlines of the books."

The report was adopted, and four circuits formed at once.

Miss Borreson then discussed the topic "Trustees, their relations to the librarian; duties; organization," and Miss Thatcher read a paper on "The library budget."

There was some discussion about the change in form and policy of several magazines, and the secretary was instructed to write to certain publishers, stating the objections of the association to having reading matter and advertising upon the same page, and to having the size of a magazine changed in the middle of a volume.

The new officers of the association are: president, Miss Nettie L. Current, Sioux Falls; vice-president, Miss Katherine D.

Steele, Lead; secretary-treasurer, Miss Helen E. Miner, of Yankton College. Miss Borreson, Pierre, was elected alternate member of the A. L. A. Council, and the legislative committee is Doane Robinson, Pierre; W. H. Powers, Brookings; Miss Borreson and Mrs. Carter, Pierre.

MAUD RUSSELL CARTER, *Secretary*.

CALIFORNIA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION—
FOURTH DISTRICT BRANCH

The annual meeting of the fourth district branch of the California Library Association was held in Merced Nov. 22. M. D. Wood, president of the Merced library trustees, delivered the address of welcome.

The first part of the afternoon session was devoted principally to the various phases of children's work. There were attractive illustrations and posters to assist in the discussions. The second part of the afternoon session was devoted to the subject of supplying books to foreigners. In this connection a letter from State Librarian J. L. Gillis, which was read by Miss Eddy, state library organizer, was of particular interest. In it Mr. Gillis stated that the state is buying books for use of foreigners and supplying them, on the loan basis, to district libraries. He said that the state would gladly supply such books in the fourth district, and asked that the librarians of the San Joaquin valley send in lists of the books desired, these lists to be based on the recommendations of English speaking foreigners, if possible, as to what books their countrymen would best like. Mr. Gillis also suggested that old-fashioned love stories, and books by authors known in the old countries, would prove especially attractive. Books will be supplied in eight foreign languages, namely, French, German, Portuguese, Spanish, Mexican, Italian, Russian and Swedish. In the fourth district the Portuguese are the most numerous of foreigners, and the librarians present at the meeting agreed that their efforts along the lines of supplying literature for foreign readers should be principally in the interest of the Portuguese speaking people. A discussion followed on the subject of supplying periodicals and newspapers in foreign languages.

Library Schools

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL

A joint staff meeting of the State Library staff and the Library School was held in the school's lecture rooms Thursday, Dec. 18.

Brief addresses were made by Mr. Wyer, Mr. Janardan A. Kudalkar, director of State Libraries, Baroda, India, who described briefly the recent library development in his state, and President John H. Finley, of the University of the State of New York. After the meeting the staff, school, and guests were given an informal tea by the faculty of the Library School.

Recent visiting lecturers have been as follows:

Nov. 21. Dr. Herbert Putnam on "The Library of Congress and its work" and "Library constitutions," the latter lecture dealing with some fundamental relations between trustees, librarian and staff.

Dec. 10. Miss Mary E. Ahern, editor of *Public Libraries*, on "Library conditions in the middle west."

Dec. 16. Mr. Andrew Keogh, of Yale University Library, on "College library administration" (2 lectures).

The students had the pleasure of meeting Dr. Putnam and Miss Ahern at teas given at the conclusion of their respective lectures. Dr. Pliny T. Sexton, vice-chancellor of the University of the State of New York, was also the guest of the school at the tea given Nov. 21.

PUBLICATIONS BY ALUMNI

Although the former students of the school are still engaged in doing library work rather than writing about it, their publications for 1913 are numerous. In a group of representative library periodicals, the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, *Public Libraries*, *New York Libraries*, *Bulletin of the Wisconsin Library Commission*, *Special Libraries*, and the *Proceedings of the A. L. A. Conference*, 57 leading articles by former students are included as compared with less than 40 in the same group of periodicals for 1912. For *Folke- og Barneboksamlinger*, the Norwegian library periodical, contains two articles by Mr. Arne Kildal, '07.

The list in general literature is larger than usual, and includes Miss Mary W. Plummer's ('88) poem, "Prayers for the living," in the *July Century*, and "popular editions" of her "Roy and Ray in Canada" and "Roy and Ray in Mexico" (Holt); "Story-telling poems" and an edition of the "Arabian nights," by Frances J. Olcott ('96); "Uncle David's boys" (Lothrop), by Edna Adelaide Brown ('08); "Children's book of Christmas stories" (Doubleday), with Asa Don Dickinson ('04) as joint compiler; "Voy-

age of the Hoppergrass" (Macmillan), by Edmund L. Pearson ('04); "Myths and legends of the great plains" (McClurg), by Katharine Berry Judson ('06); and an article on "The Comprachicos" (a study in Victor Hugo's "L'homme qui rit"), by John Boynton Kaiser ('10), in the *Journal of the American Institute of Criminal Law and Criminology* for July.

Articles in other than library periodicals but dealing with library work include articles by Arne Kildal ('07) on "Scandinavian books" in the *Nation* of April 13, and by Henry N. Sanborn ('13) on "The scholar and the libraries," in the *Nation* of Sept. 11, an article on the new normal course at Pratt Institute for school librarians by Julia A. Hopkins ('07) in the *Proceedings of N. E. A.* for 1912.

In bibliography are a "Reading list on Granville Barker," by Mary L. Davis ('92), in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; "Selected articles on compulsory insurance" and "Selected articles on trade unions," two new volumes in the *Debater's Handbook Series* by Edna Dean Bullock ('94); "Bibliography of bibliographies" (2d ed.) and "Efficiency and bibliographical research," by Aksel G. S. Josephson, in the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of America*; a revision and extension of classes E-F (America) of the Library of Congress classification, by Charles A. Flagg ('97); a new edition (revised by Caroline Webster) of Zaidee Brown's ('03) "Buying list of books for small libraries"; "Periodicals for the small library," by Frank K. Walter ('06); "Reading lists on John Galsworthy, John Millington Synge and William Butler Yeats," by Alice T. McGirr ('08) in the *Bulletin of Bibliography*; "National bibliographies of the South American republics" (reprinted from the *Bulletin of Bibliography*), by John Boynton Kaiser ('10); "List of works relating to electric welding" and "List of works relating to the development and manufacture of typewriting machines" (both reprinted from the *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*), by William B. Gamble ('12), and a bibliography of eugenics prepared by Edith N. Grout ('13), under the direction of Dr. Gertrude E. Hall, of the New York State Board of Charities and published by that board.

Under general library economy should be noted the eighth edition of the "Decimal classification," prepared under the general editorship of May Seymour ('88); "Indexing: principles, rules and examples" (2d ed.)

(Library School Bulletin 33), by Martha Thorne Wheeler ('91); "Yearbook of the League of Library Commissions, 1912," compiled by Zaidee Brown ('03); a Norwegian list of subject headings by Victor A. G. Smith ('13); and four new chapters (issued as "preprints") of the *A. L. A. Manual of Library Economy*: "Training for librarianship," by Mary W. Plummer ('88); "Library work with children," by Frances J. Olcott ('96); "Commissions, state aid, and state agencies," by Asa Wynkoop ('05); and "Library printing," by Frank K. Walter ('06).

ALUMNI NOTES

Ruby Charlton, '11-'12, has gone to the Iowa State Teachers' College, Cedar Falls, as assistant librarian.

J. Howard Dice, B.L.S., '13, has been appointed assistant reference librarian in the Ohio State University Library.

Mary P. Parsons, B.L.S., '13, has resigned her position in the reference section of the New York State Library to become assistant in the public catalog room of the New York Public Library.

Mary E. Robbins, '92, spent December assisting in the preparation of the American library exhibit for the Graphic Arts Exposition to be held at Leipzig during the summer of 1914. In January Miss Robbins went to California to take charge of the courses in classification and cataloging in connection with the short library course held at the Riverside Public Library.

Maja Schaanning, '12-'13, has resigned her position as acting librarian of the Folkebibliothek of Trondhjem, Norway, to accept the librarianship of the Kristiansand Folkebibliothek.

F. K. WALTER.

PRATT INSTITUTE SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SCIENCE

The charts visually presenting library work that were prepared for the Institute exhibition last year have been itinerating this fall in response to requests. They were loaned to the Syracuse and Western Reserve Library Schools, and at present they are assisting at the opening of the Somerville Public Library.

Miss Ahern lectured before the school on December 22 on "The library situation in the middle west." In breadth of treatment, first-hand knowledge of her subject, and originality of presentation the lecture was one of the most valuable that we have had. The apprentices and staff of the Brooklyn Public Library were invited to the lecture. The

students had an opportunity of meeting Miss Ahern at tea afterwards.

The last lecturer of the term was Miss Mary L. Titcomb, librarian of the Washington County Free Library, Hagerstown, Md., who spoke to the students on the work of that library. The story of Miss Titcomb's book-wagon as told by herself has an immediate human appeal, to which each class responds and from which they never fail to gain both pleasure and inspiration.

One of the advantages accruing to the school from its connection with Pratt Institute is attendance upon the general lectures of the Institute. Several of the class are taking a course in the History of art given by the director of the School of Fine Arts. Recently the class heard Edith Wynne Matthison, who read "Sister Beatrice" before the Institute students.

The class had the pleasure of attending a lecture by Alfred Noyes on Dec. 11 on "The sea in Tennyson's poetry" before a joint meeting of the New York, New Jersey, and Long Island Library Clubs.

Three unusually happy coincidences occurred during the past month. Dr. Putnam happened to be in New York, and talked to the class a day or two after the Congressional Library had been reported on in the "Survey of the field"; Mr. Kudalkar, of Baroda, India, visited the classroom just as the classification of a group of books bearing on India was under discussion, and spoke on the relations of the Vedas, the Vedanta philosophy and Brahmanism; and lastly Mr. F. W. Faxon happened in just after a lesson on the cataloging of periodicals and talked to the class about the periodical department of the Boston Book Company.

The students were invited to attend a staff meeting of the Brooklyn Public Library, at which the evening in the Orient that was enjoyed at the New York state meeting was repeated, Mr. and Mrs. Borden and Mr. Kudalkar taking part.

ALUMNI NOTES

In preliminary announcement just received of the proposed establishment of a library school by the State Library of California, we note that Miss Sarah S. Oddie, class of 1894, head of the catalog department at the State Library, is to be in charge of the school.

Miss Nathalie A. Maurice, class of 1906, has been made an assistant in the East Orange (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Louise M. Fernald, class of 1907, who

had been temporarily in charge of the library at Great Falls, Mont., during the past year, has recently been made librarian.

Miss Louisa O. Bleecker, class of 1911, who has been since graduation first assistant at the Public Library of Madison, N. J., has been made head cataloger of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Public Library.

Miss Sybil Barney, class of 1911, has taken a position in the Milwaukee Public Library, the functions of which include supervision of the apprentice class, selection of books on history, sociology, biography and travel, and the making of annotated lists.

JOSEPHINE ADAMS RATHBONE, *Vice-director*.

LIBRARY SCHOOL OF SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY

The practice work of the students, which in the past has been confined to the University Library, has been extended this year to the Syracuse Public Library.

Miss Adeline Zachert lectured before the school on "Children's work" during November.

During the meeting of the New York State Teachers' Association, held in Syracuse on Nov. 24-26, the students from the Library School had charge of the exhibit of books and library aids displayed by the State Education Department.

E. E. SPERRY, *Director*.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL

The following lectures have been given by outside librarians since Nov. 17: "Book mending," by Miss Sara L. Young; "The Library of Congress," Dr. Herbert Putnam; "The fifth kingdom and its keeper," Miss M. E. Ahern; "The work of a county library," Miss Mary L. Titcomb; "The Pennsylvania Public Library," Miss Anna A. Macdonald.

Examinations were held in accession and order work, Dec. 17; loan work, Dec. 22; classification, Dec. 23.

The Christmas vacation began Dec. 24 and ended Jan. 4.

Jan. 5-8, inclusive, were spent by the students in practice work at the Free Public Library of Philadelphia and five of its branches.

Dr. Hollis Godfrey entered upon his duties as president of Drexel Institute on Dec. 1.

Dr. James MacAlister, who resigned from the presidency in June, 1913, died at sea, Dec. 11, on his way to Bermuda.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Miss Louise W. Rodgers, 1913, has resigned her position in the Free Library of

Philadelphia to take the clerkship of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.

CORINNE BACON, *Director*.

DREXEL LIBRARY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION

The Drexel Library School Association held its annual meeting in the picture gallery, Drexel Institute, on the evening of Nov. 24. The usual business was transacted, and after a brief discussion it was decided to submit to the vote of the association at the spring meeting the question of extending the terms of the officers to two years, the consensus of opinion being that it took nearly a year for the officers to get their work well in hand.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: president, Miss R. Louise Keller; vice-president, Miss Edith Fulton; treasurer, Miss Caroline B. Perkins; secretary, Miss Katherine B. Trimble.

After the business meeting an informal reception was held for the class of 1914. Miss Bacon, Miss Doane and Miss Dougherty contributed to its gayety by readings from different authors unknown, for the most part, even in this gathering of librarians.

R. LOUISE KELLER, *President*.

CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH—TRAINING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN'S LIBRARIANS

During the last month the following special lectures have been given:

Nov. 22. Two lectures, "The librarian as an educator" and "Some applications," by Miss Louise Connolly, educational expert of the Free Public Library, Newark, N. J.;

Nov. 29. "Changing aspects of education," by Miss Ella Hanlon, principal of the Shakespeare School, Pittsburgh;

Dec. 5. Two lectures upon "High school library work," by Miss Mary E. Hall, of the Girls' High School, Brooklyn, N. Y. One of these lectures was open to invited guests and a number of the high school principals and teachers attended it.

Mrs. Gudrun Thorne-Thomsen, of Riverside, Ill., spent the week of Dec. 8 at the Training School, and gave ten lectures of the course she gives every year upon "Story-telling." On the evening of Dec. 12 she conducted a most delightful Christmas story hour for grown people in the auditorium of the Homewood Branch Library.

Miss Agnes Cuffe, class of 1915, has left the Training School because of ill health, and is at her home in Watertown, N. Y.

ALUMNAE NOTES

Helen M. Middleton, class of 1908, is now

Mrs. Frederick Truman Chittenden. Her address is 430 Woodside avenue, Ripon, Wis.

Margaret Louise Bateman, class of 1910, has resigned because of ill health from her position in the Public Library in Oak Park, Ill.

Irene Moore, class of 1910, is temporarily upon the staff of the Public Library in Oak Park, Ill.

Clara May Mooney, class of 1912, has resigned from her position in the children's department of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh to become librarian of a branch of the Public Library in Detroit, Mich.

Edith R. Morse, class of 1914, has resigned from her position as librarian in the Young Women's Christian Association to become children's librarian in the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library.

Eva Cloud, class of 1914, has resigned from her position as children's librarian in the Public Library of Council Bluffs, Iowa, to become librarian of the Public Library in Kewanee, Ill.

WESTERN RESERVE LIBRARY SCHOOL

On Nov. 14 the class was invited to hear Mrs. Thorne-Thomsen give one of her lectures on fairy tales before the training class of the Cleveland Public Library. Miss Ella Smith, state organizer for Ohio, visited the school on Nov. 21 and spoke informally to the students. The second of the out-of-town library trips was taken Dec. 5. The class spent the day in Youngstown, and were royally entertained by Miss Morse and her staff. The students visited the main library in the morning and the South High School in the afternoon.

The news of the death of Mr. Richard A. Lavell, '06, came as a great shock to his many friends not only in the school, of which he was an honored alumnus, but to his circle of library friends in Cleveland.

ALICE S. TYLER, *Director*.

Reviews

NEW TYPES of small library buildings. Wisconsin Free Library Commission, Madison, Wis. 88 p. O.

The Wisconsin Commission, in issuing this pamphlet, has rendered an important service to the small libraries. The title marks it as a timely protest against the too common classic style of architecture for little buildings, and such a purpose is clearly avowed in the introduction. There are sixteen exterior views of

library buildings, all built within the past ten years and all but one in Wisconsin. It is a creditable showing. There are several specimens of old English styles, one of a Swiss chalet, one of a Spanish house and others of a bungalow type. All of them are striking, but not one of them is classic. They are generally pleasing as "good, useful looking buildings," and no doubt they are "in harmony with their surroundings." The collection demonstrates that a change from the classic type is not only possible, but much to be desired.

A note prefixed gives the name and address of the architect of each set of plans, the source of funds, the cost of building and, in several instances, the detailed expenses of equipment, an account of construction, material, etc., dimensions, capacity and procedure. There are no notes of criticism. The buildings are generally of brick or concrete, with foundations of concrete or stone.

The largest, the library at Madison, cost \$75,000. The smallest, a plain wooden bungalow in a summer camp, cost \$700. The cost of others ranges from \$6000 to \$17,500. Eight out of sixteen cost \$10,000 or less. Interior views are given of eight libraries. The floor plans of thirteen are shown, every one with a basement plan added including a lecture or class room.

A peculiarly valuable feature of the book is found in the seven introductory pages, which deal in a clear and informing way with practical matters. These are: "Reasons for having a library building," "How to get a library building," "The library building and plan," "The selection of an architect," "Essential principles of library architecture," "Book capacity," "Cost," "Heating and ventilating," "Natural light," "Artificial light," "Furniture," "Important books and articles on library buildings," and "A suggestion for the future." Under the last head attention is called to the need of making the building convenient and attractive in order to call in a somewhat indifferent public, and the suggestion is made that the ideas of a shrewd business man setting up a bookstore should apply to the location, surroundings and plan of a public library so as to put it right among the busy people, with low broad windows and not more than a step from the sidewalk. There is no question that very many locations and plans of libraries might be vastly improved in these respects. The multiplied steps, in particular, which must so often be climbed to reach delivery desks, are a crying evil. The partition walls which inclose these interior stairways are an obstacle and a blemish in the small library building.

In the thirteen plans in the book, not one shows less than eight steps up from the sidewalk. Two plans have eight, two have ten, three have eleven, two have twelve, two have thirteen, one has fifteen and one has nineteen. The editor could hardly fail to utter a protest. The reason for so many stairs is in the assembly room beneath. The high ceiling in the basement makes a high floor above. The trustees think that they get more for their money, the architect gets more height for his façade, and the people pay the price by climbing the stairs. These things are worth thinking of.

And yet a library is not a bookstore. The commercial spirit is not there. Its working material cannot be hustled about in the crowd. It must have some retirement, some atmosphere of quietness, and such surroundings as will permit the individual building to make its true appeal to the town.

At the end of the book are many useful additions. There are working drawings for making a book bin, a loan desk, a bulletin board, a bookcase, a magazine case and rack, a sloping case, double faced shelving, a newspaper rack and a dictionary stand.

The pages that follow give the text of Wisconsin laws affecting gifts, buildings and sites; forms of ordinances for accepting a conditional gift and some up-to-date statements on indirect lighting.

On the last pages is a list of all the public library buildings in the state, with the donor of each, the amount of each gift and date of occupancy. Some facts here shown are of interest. For 158 public libraries in the state there are 75 buildings. The earliest was built at La Crosse in 1888. Only seven were built prior to 1900. Every one of the 75, except that at Milwaukee, has the name of a donor attached to it. In one instance, "the village and citizens" are named. In another, "Andrew Carnegie and citizens." The name of Andrew Carnegie is appended in this column to 52 buildings. Of libraries costing \$10,000 or less there are 29.

This is eminently a practical book. It is perhaps unfortunate that, out of sixteen exteriors, no less than ten should come from one architect, and that, out of thirteen sets of plans, nine should come from one office. But the information and good advice given in plain terms and the visible illustrations of building theories for this class of libraries cannot fail to be of great service to library boards wrestling with a strange problem both within and beyond the limits of Wisconsin.

W. R. E.

WHEELER, Martha Thorne. Indexing: principles, rules and examples. 2d ed., revised. (N. Y. State Library: Library School 33.) Albany, University of the State, 1913. 76 p. O.

If of the making of books it can be said there is no end, we may go a step further and say that of the making of indexes, good, useful, practical indexes, we have advanced but a little way from the beginning. Many old books of the 16th and 17th centuries have well-made indexes of such fullness and value as put to shame the farcical substitutes issued by many modern publishers when they give any at all. Books with good indexes bear about the same proportion, as to number, to all indexed books, as the latter do to the books of value and authority over whose unindexed pages students and scholars have lost years of time in fruitless search for much wanted bits of information.

What the seeker demands is a complete index, and it is essential that this should not only refer to the letter, but should also embody the spirit of the work indexed. To this end the indexer must possess intelligence, quickness of perception, the power of analysis and condensation, and the ability to put himself *en rapport* with the author and his work, and with the reader and his needs as well, and he must also have a very considerable knowledge or understanding of the subject matter of the book indexed.

To this end it will be seen that the good indexer, like the librarian and the poet, *nascitur non fit*. Every librarian should know something about indexing, and though he be "to the manner born" even experience may wait upon good counsel and find the future pathway made more smooth. Such counsel may be found in the manual for indexing before us. The compiler has made herself familiar with what had been previously written upon the subject, has well digested it, and has produced an admirable manual on the subject. Laying down the principles of indexing and defining the terms used, she proceeds to take up the method the indexer should follow to acquaint himself with the contents of the book, and formulate his plan for his index; how to mark the keywords and phrases, so that a copyist may do the actual work of writing out the entries. The rules given throughout are practical and sensible. Details of alphabetizing and arranging are fully given. Samples of various forms of indexes are presented, some showing how not to do it if a neat appearance and good form are desired.

A pretty complete bibliography of indexing is given, showing where further discussion of the matter may be found.

This little manual does for the indexer what Cutter's Rules for cataloging has long done for the cataloger. By precept and example the author has made a *vade mecum* which every one attempting to make an index will do well to first study and then follow.

C. ALEX. NELSON.

UNION CLASS-LIST of the libraries of the Library and Library Assistants' Associations, Caxton Hall, Westminster, S. W.: The Library Association, 1913. 38 p. Q.

"This catalog is a class-list of the periodicals, books and pamphlets in the libraries of the Library and Library Assistants' Associations."

The collection, while by no means complete, includes familiar American names, as well as foreign titles, and is sufficiently full along the lines of library science to be of interest to all library workers. Only a few publications of libraries are entered, however, since the extensive collection of library reports, bulletins, catalogs, etc., belonging to the London School of Economics, was not included in this catalog. In the classes devoted to the history of printing the collection is much less full than in library matters.

The classification used is a special one adapted from Class Z of the Library of Congress scheme, with use of local numbers from the Dewey Decimal classification. It seems to fit the needs of such a collection admirably, as it brings into close connection everything pertaining to books: printing, publishing, bookbinding, bibliography and library science.

In each class the books are arranged chronologically, the dates being printed in black-faced type before the authors' names. One defect is the lack of an author index. According to the preface, "this class-list should be regarded as a companion handbook to Mr. H. G. T. Cannon's 'Bibliography of library economy.'"

C. S. T.

AN INDEX to the scientific contents of the *Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, 1812-1912*; published in commemoration of the centenary of the Academy, March 21, 1912. Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences, 1913. 1419 p.

The casual reader would view with wonder not unmixed with alarm the volume of 1419 pages which is here presented as the index to the list of contributors to the *Journal and Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sci-*

ences and an index to the genera, species, etc., described and referred to therein. It certainly could not be forced into a list of best sellers, even by political influence, and the modest introduction of Dr. Nolan, the editor, is devoted to a few main facts.

The first series of the *Journal*, in octavo, was begun in 1817, five years after the foundation of the Academy. The series was continued at irregular intervals for a period of twenty-five years, the eighth and concluding volume having been published in 1842. To secure prompter issue of communications at the weekly meetings the publication of the *Proceedings* was begun in March, 1841. The sixty-second volume, with which this series terminates, was completed in 1911.

The second series of the *Journal*, in quarto, is designed for the publication of papers requiring more elaborate illustration than can be supplied in the octavo form. The first volume was issued in December, 1847, and the thirteenth, included in the index, was distributed in December, 1908, as one of the incidents commemorative of the centenary of the Academy. It was thought appropriate to facilitate access to the scientific contents of these eighty-three volumes by the preparation of an index to the entire series. The index does not include the serials published under the auspices of sections of the Institute, such as is *The American Journal of Conchology*, *The Manual of Conchology*, *The Transactions of the American Entomological Society*, and the *Entomological News and Proceedings of the Entomological Section of the Academy*.

The index is a well printed octavo volume and opens with an adaptation from Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Who wants a lock without a key, a ship without a rudder, a binnacle without a compass, a check without a signature, a book without an index?"

Dr. Nolan explains in the introduction that because of frequent changes in generic names it has been considered as essential to the usefulness of the index to provide alphabetical references to the specific designations. In this compilation questions of synonymy have not been considered. There is a short article upon the dates of publication by William J. Fox, assistant librarian, and then without further ado we are brought to a list of contributors with the titles of their contributions.

Having noted the foregoing and the list of five "errata" on page 1419, the average librarian will have the book accessioned, cataloged and possibly bound. There will be others, however, to whom the list of contributors will

awaken the pleasantest of memories, and, in some cases, the sense of a personal loss sustained.

Under the name of Joseph Leidy there is a list of contributions extending over nearly seventeen pages, enumerating five hundred and fifty-three titles. This display becomes all the more marvelous when Leidy's contributions to medical journals, to the *Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, and to the publications of the United States Government are considered. An illustration of the alertness of his observation in different fields is found on page 102, where his contributions in their order of presentation are:

- On oolitic phosphate of lime and alumina.
- On Indian relics from Tennessee.
- On cancer of the liver in a turkey.
- On the phalanx of an extinct reptile.
- On human relics from Petite Anse.
- On fossil remains from Bangor.
- On a specimen of *Coccus*.

There is little need of dilating upon Leidy's versatility, for it is illustrated in every page of this work.

There are two hundred and fifty-six botanical contributions from Thomas Meehan, who deserves a kindly thought from all librarians on account of his petitions to the Philadelphia Councils for the first appropriation for the Free Library System. During the rest of his life he was a warm friend of the library and an earnest worker for its appropriations.

Timothy Abbott Conrad and his contributions to conchology take up four pages.

Eight pages are devoted to the titles of the contributions of Edward Drinker Cope, and this, too, must be considered as a marvelous presentation when his contributions to the publications of the American Philosophical Society and those of the United States Government are taken into consideration.

Some of the best zoological work of John A. Rider is here noted, and over five pages are needed for the enumeration of Henry A. Pilsbry's conchological contributions.

There are two pages of titles concerning the ant and the spider by Henry C. McCook and a similar number of Henry Carvel Lewis', who died young in the midst of his useful labors.

John LeConte has over a hundred contributions, mostly entomological, and Isaac Lee about two hundred papers on conchological themes.

Theodore Gill has cared for the fishes by over one hundred papers, and John Cassin more than one hundred upon birds.

The writer has been unable to think of one important man in the field of natural history who is not included in this extraordinary list.

The index to genera, species, etc., takes up some twelve hundred pages. It is not worth while to go into a detailed description of this marvelous work, which is an analysis of genera and species that will be found invaluable to the investigator. Under the heading "simplex" there are about ninety entries. The arrangement is clear; a small "j" and small numerals indicate the references to the first series of the *Journal*; a large "J" and large numerals to the second series of the *Journal*; a capital "P" with abbreviated date the references to the *Proceedings*; and all new species or genera are referred to in heavy faced type. The Academy and the editor are to be congratulated upon the accomplishment of this great undertaking and its excellent result.

Librarians

BEAL, Marjorie, a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School, has been appointed librarian in the children's room in the public library at Madison, Wis.

BELDING, Mrs. Arthur, has been appointed librarian of the Saunders Public Library at Galesburg, Ill.

COMPTON, Miss Lois, who was responsible for the Carnegie Library at Newcastle, Ind., to a large extent, has been appointed librarian.

CURRIER, T. Franklin, has been appointed assistant librarian of the Harvard College Library at Cambridge.

GREER, Agnes F. P., Pratt 1908, has been appointed librarian of the Ballard branch of the Seattle Public Library to succeed Stella R. Hoyt, who resigned Sept. 1 to be married. Miss Greer comes to Seattle from Pittsburgh, where she has been on the staff of the Carnegie Library for about six years.

HICKS, James B., founder and for a number of years superintendent of the Englewood (Ill.) Public Reading Room and Library, died Dec. 8. He had been ill for a number of months. Since 1900 Mr. Hicks devoted his entire time to the Englewood reading room and other philanthropic work in that territory. Mr. Hicks was born in Bristol, England, in 1842.

HILL, Frank P., director of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Public Library, was made a fellow of the Brooklyn Institute at its November meeting.

HOLMES, Frances Louise, is to be the librarian of the Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library, which opened early in December. Miss Holmes is a graduate of Knox College, and received her training in library work from the Wisconsin Library Commission. She had two and a half years of experience in Oregon libraries before coming to Seattle.

HOWARD, Mrs. Frank, a former assistant librarian at the Boston Public Library, is seriously ill at the Homoeopathic Hospital in Boston.

HUNTER, Mary B., succeeds Annie E. Hall as children's librarian of the University branch of the Seattle Public Library, Miss Hall having been transferred to the Columbia branch as librarian. Miss Hunter is a graduate of the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians and of Mt. Holyoke College.

IDESON, Miss Julia, who has been chief librarian in the public library at Houston, Tex., for ten years, resigned her position Dec. 1 to take a position as secretary of the American Art Students' Club in Paris. Miss Ideson took charge of the Houston Library in October, 1903, when the library contained about 18,000 volumes. At present it contains about 40,000 volumes. Circulation during the first year of her administration was 49,000, while for the past year it was 115,000. While the books and the circulation almost tripled, the appropriation for maintaining the library has been cut from \$13,500 to \$7800. The reduction has meant a similar reduction in the assistants, and four women are now doing what seven women did a year ago. Despite this reduction in appropriation Miss Ideson was devising means to enlarge the usefulness of the library by the establishment of branches in schools. Miss Ideson's position will not be filled for six months, as the trustees are anxious to have her return if the new work proves uncongenial. In the meantime Miss Martha Schnitzer, first assistant, will be in charge of the library.

JONES, Mrs. Alice, is the new librarian in charge of the Sellwood Branch Library of Portland, Ore. Mrs. Jones formerly was connected with the Central Library, but more recently was with the library at Cottage Grove. Miss Ruth Crocker, who had been librarian, has taken charge of the new South Portland Branch Library.

KAISER, John B., at present librarian of the department of economics and sociology in the University of Illinois Library, has been appointed librarian of the Tacoma Public Library

to succeed Franklin F. Hopper, who resigned to take a position in the New York Public Library.

KLUMB, Anna K., head of the children's department of the Racine (Wis.) public library, has resigned to take the special children's course of the Cleveland Public Library. She will be succeeded by Miss Ruth Knowlton of Waterloo.

LAVELL, Richard A., assistant city librarian at Minneapolis, died Nov. 28 at St. Barnabas Hospital, in that city. For three years he had been assistant librarian, and previous to that time he had been in charge of the Pillsbury Library. All the branch libraries in the city were under his direction. Mr. Lavell was born in Kingston, Ontario, thirty-three years ago. His parents removed to Fargo, N. D., when he was five years of age. His early education and high school training was in the Fargo schools. Later he attended the University of Minnesota and graduated from the College of Science, Literature and the Arts in 1904. The next year he took graduate work in the Library School of Western Reserve University at Cleveland, and then entered the Public Library of Minneapolis. A wife and two small daughters survive him. The body was cremated and the ashes strewn on the cemetery grounds.

MABIE, Henry L., of Paterson, Putnam county, for many years librarian of the Assembly, was found dead at his residence in Albany Dec. 11. Death was caused by heart disease. Mr. Mabie had been connected with the Assembly Library for about twenty years. He was 60 years of age.

MITCHELL, Miss Gertrude, assistant librarian in the public library at Bayonne, N. J., has resigned, the resignation to take effect Jan. 1. Miss Mitchell joins her sister in New York in the conduct of an educational institution.

PERKINS, Miss Anna, librarian of the Iliion (N.Y.) Public Library, has resigned on account of ill health. Miss Perkins, following a splendid record as teacher in the Iliion schools, was appointed librarian in 1893, and has been in that position since the opening of the Iliion Public Library. No appointment has been made by the library board, and the work will be in charge of Miss Nellie Cheney, who has been associated with Miss Perkins for several years.

RICHARDSON, Mary A., for the past seven years on the staff of Wesleyan University Library, Middletown, Conn., died on Dec. 8. Miss Richardson was a member of the second class of the New York State Library School, and

had been actively engaged in library work for the greater part of the time since leaving the school in 1889. She was librarian of Atlanta University from 1889 to 1891, and librarian of the New London (Conn.) Public Library from 1891 to 1901. During the interval between 1902 and 1906, when she went to Wesleyan University, Miss Richardson served various libraries as cataloger, classifier and indexer.

SACHS, Inez F., B.L.S. (Illinois), former reference librarian at the University of Indiana, has accepted a similar position at the State College of Washington Library at Pullman.

SISOM, Miss Alice, assistant librarian at the Burlington Free Library, Philadelphia, has resigned to become a trained nurse, and Miss Mary McFadgen has been appointed to the vacancy.

STEARNS, Lutie E., chairman of the reference bureau of the Wisconsin Library Commission, has announced in a circular letter sent to the women's clubs of the state that hereafter the reference work for club women will be carried on by Miss Elva Bascom. Miss Stearns will continue to address clubs on civic and library topics, to aid in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries, and to promote state and county systems of traveling libraries.

UHLER, Philip R., who was connected with the Peabody Institute of Baltimore for nearly fifty years, died on Oct. 21. Born in Baltimore in 1835, he early developed a fondness for the study of insect life. In 1862 he entered the service of the Peabody Institute, where he attracted the attention of Louis Agassiz. He spent the next few years as assistant librarian in the great naturalist's museum of comparative zoology in Cambridge, also making some explorations in Hayti. In 1870 he was made head librarian of the Peabody Institute, and in 1890 was also made provost of the Institute. He introduced into the library a modern system of cataloging and classification, and spent much time in the search for books to build up the collections under his care. He retired from active service two years before his death, and was succeeded in the librarianship by Mr. John Parker, for many years assistant librarian.

WATSON, Helen S., has been chosen as children's librarian of the new Queen Anne branch of the Seattle Public Library. Miss Watson had a year of training in the Pittsburgh Training School for Children's Librarians and is a graduate of the College for Women, Cleveland.

THE LIBRARY WORLD

New England

MAINE

Bangor. The fine collection of scientific books, pamphlets and papers of the late Ora W. Knight, of Portland, who formerly lived in this city, will go to the Bangor Public Library.

Castine. By the will of the late Eben Blake Page, of Winchester, Mass., the public library receives \$500.

Waterville. The new Booth and Dimock Memorial Library building was dedicated at South Coventry Friday evening, Oct. 24.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Exeter. By the will of the late Dr. Harlan P. Amen, principal of Phillips Exeter Academy, the sum of \$3000 is given to the trustees of the academy, to be known as the Mary Rawson Amen fund, in memory of Mrs. Amen. One-half of the income is to be added to the principal until it accumulates to \$25,000. The other half of the income is to be expended for books of permanent value, to be kept in the Davis Library in a room or alcove, to be known as the Mary Rawson Amen room or alcove. When the principal accumulates to \$10,000 the trustees may at their discretion expend a portion of the income upon pictures, furniture or works of art for the adornment of the room or alcove. When the principal accumulates to \$25,000, a codicil directs one-half the income shall be expended for books. Another codicil gives to the trustees of the academy, with one reservation, the testator's library of 10,000 volumes as a basis for the Mary Rawson Amen collection. Dr. Amen recently announced his intention to give to the academy 5000 volumes and about half that number are already placed in special cases in the Davis Library. The reservation is that each of the four children in the order of age may select a book and repeat the process until each one has chosen 100 books.

VERMONT

Fair Haven F. L. Ellen F. Dewey, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total volumes in library 7828. Income \$800. Expended for books \$200.

Lyndonville. By the will of Luther B. Harris, former cashier of the Lyndonville Na-

tional Bank, his library, Indian curios and collection of old china are left to the Cobleigh Public Library here, provided a suitable addition is built to store them properly. If the town fails to do this and if none of his descendants care for this library and the other collections, the whole can be offered intact to any institution that wishes to purchase them and will agree to house them properly.

Plainfield. The Plainfield Library was opened Nov. 11. Miss Rebecca Wright, of the Library Commission, was present and helped arrange and catalog the books. One hundred and nineteen books were sent from the state through the Library Commission. The library had at the time of the opening five hundred books which were in the Ladies Circulating Library. This library united with the public one just formed. Miss Ethel Bemis is librarian.

MASSACHUSETTS

"Free public library buildings of Massachusetts—a roll of honor" is the title of a pamphlet which the Free Public Library Commission of the state has reprinted, with additions, from its twenty-third report. It contains the list of givers of free public library buildings, followed by the names of free libraries in separate buildings owned by the towns, and the names of those towns whose funds are now accumulating for library buildings. Another pamphlet issued by the commission is entitled "General library legislation of Massachusetts—1798-1913." It is a collection of such general legislation as relates to the formation and management of social, law, school district and free public libraries, arranged in chronological order, and intended to show the evolution of libraries in Massachusetts.

Boston. The handsome new branch public library at the corner of Monument square and Monument avenue, Charlestown, was opened to the public Nov. 14. The total cost of the new branch is about \$85,000. The old library was located in city hall building, which is soon to be demolished. Among the features of the new branch are open alcoves and shelves on each floor, permitting the reader easy access to the books and enabling him to make selections at will. A lecture room with a seating capacity of 240 will be used for the "story hour" for children, class work and oc-

casional lectures. It will be equipped with a stereopticon.

Cambridge. Work on the new Widener Memorial Library is making good progress, and it is hoped to have the building completed by commencement. The exterior work is nearly done, and interior work has been begun. Sir Charles Allom, who will direct the decorations for the library, has arrived in this country from England.

Cambridge P. L. Clarence W. Ayer, lbn. [died April 11, 1913]. (55th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 6579; total number volumes in library 99,676. Circulation 298,049. City appropriations \$31,297.58. Expended \$31,296.21.

Figures for circulation show a loss of 5364, which is ascribed to an insufficient appropriation for the purchase of new and popular books. A trial was begun, June 15, 1912, of granting a larger privilege to all adult borrowers in the use of their non-fiction card. By this privilege any number of books of non-fiction desired may be taken out on the non-fiction card, except those recently published or otherwise restricted, as in the case of reference books. The experience of the year has abundantly justified this trial, and readers of the more serious books are given advantages which in a way offset the lack of the newer books. Early in November was started a new registration of card holders, after a lapse of six years, and now designed to continue in force for the regular college period of four years. At the same time a new and simpler form of card was introduced, and the use of the two-card system was discontinued. The borrower's privilege was further extended to two books of fiction on this card, instead of one book, as heretofore, of which only one could be new. A special "Selected list of Catholic books" was published in September. This was also issued in a separate edition of 2000 copies, which were distributed to each of the parochial schools, the Catholic Union, and the St. Mary's Catholic Association. It is expected that this list will be a forerunner of a larger and more comprehensive list of books by Catholic authors, the expense of publication to be borne proportionately by the institutions and organizations especially interested. From Oct. 15 to Nov. 15 the pupils of the upper grades of the grammar schools made visits to the library. They were shown all parts of the library building and were instructed in the use of cards, the card catalog, and the reference books.

Everett. Parlin Memorial L. Ellen L. Johnson, lbn. (33d annual rpt.—yr. ending Dec. 31, 1912.) Accessions 640; total volumes in library 25,280. Circulation 83,008. Books repaired in adult department 8834. Circulation in children's room 27,563. Books repaired in children's room 9146. Receipts \$5914.13; expenditures \$5914.13.

Haverhill P. L. John G. Moulton, lbn. (Rpt.—1912.) Net accessions of books 2391, total in library 99,000; of pictures 1000, total 20,000. Circulation 38,085 pictures, 184,652 books; per capita 4.1, fiction 72%. Population 45,000; new registration 1780; total since 1907 19,324. Receipts \$21,633.24. Expenditures \$21,161.80. Books and periodicals \$3718.23; pictures \$467.49; salaries \$9809.56; rent \$1026; binding \$813.45; insurance \$509.96; printing \$417.64; fuel \$836.52; light, \$560.22; building and grounds \$1404.45; furniture \$359.72.

The working schedule has been changed from 43 hours in summer and 43½ in winter to 41 hours all the year round. Each assistant now works one evening a week, has a free morning on the day when there is evening work, and a free afternoon each week. Sunday work, with extra pay, is voluntary and in addition to the regular weekly schedule. The dinner period of 1½ hours, vacation of four weeks, and sick leave of two weeks remain as formerly. Some advances in salary were made. It is recommended that the general standard of salaries be raised to correspond with that of the schools. Books especially used by business men, such as general law and technical books, directories and foreign dictionaries, Spanish in particular, were added to the Washington Square branch, and it is planned to make this especially the business man's branch. Window advertising has been tried at the Washington Square branch, pictures and books being displayed. Many of the books were taken out by people who noticed them in passing, and they often expressed surprise to find books on such practical subjects in the library. Books on the useful arts were the most used. The windows were brilliantly lighted by concealed lamps. Colored lithographs on historical subjects attracted the most attention. This window advertising lured some into the library, and called the attention of many who did not come in to the fact that there was a library ready to serve the people in many ways. It was considered a success, and will be continued. The Massachusetts Library Club and Free Public Library Commission held a two days'

meeting in Haverhill in October. In November the Free Public Library Commission held at the library a two days' demonstration of book mending for small libraries. With Miss Marguerite Reid, of Providence, the librarian prepared the list on "Aids to library work with foreigners" for the March number of the Massachusetts Library Club *Bulletin*. This was reprinted later by the American Library Association. In addition to several talks about the library before clubs in Haverhill, the librarian gave talks at the Massachusetts Library Club meeting in Haverhill and the Old Colony Library Club meeting in November. The reference librarian, Miss Florence T. Blunt, conducted courses in reference work at the summer library school at Simmons College.

Newton. Two bronze tablets, six feet high, presented by Sarah Hull Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, were dedicated in the Newton Public Library with fitting ceremonies on Dec. 4. The tablets were erected in honor of the Newton soldiers of the Revolution, and bear the names of the 432 men.

Southbridge. Work has been started on the \$50,000 Edwards Memorial Library in the center of Southbridge. The library is a gift to the town of Southbridge from Misses Hannah and Grace Edwards and Robert J. Edwards, all of Boston, in memory of their father, Jacob Edwards. Specifications have been made by Little & Brown, Boston, architects, and the work will be done by Norcross Bros. Co., of Worcester. The foundation of the library, which is to be 50 by 80 feet, will be of Troy white granite up to the ground floor. The walls will be built of Harvard brick with limestone trimmings. All of the finish work about the entrances and windows will be of bronze. The newspaper room and museum will be on the basement floor, and the library proper on the main floor. The second floor will be used for storage purposes.

RHODE ISLAND

Central Falls. By the will of Mrs. Susan S. Flagg, widow of Gen. Lysander Flagg, the income of the bulk of her estate is to be equally divided between her sister, Amy A. Whipple, and Mrs. Winnie Lewis Monroe. At their death the income is to be given to the Central Falls Public Library.

East Greenwich is to have a new public library, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel A. Pierce.

Providence. Athenaeum. Grace F. Leonard, lbn. (78th annual rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 1, 1913.) Accessions 2474; total number volumes 79,257. Circulation 62,250. Receipts \$12,524.44. Disbursements \$10,504.71. Balance on hand \$2019.73.

An addition costing about \$12,000 is being made at the rear of the present building, which will permit the restoring of the present alcoves to their original size by removing partitions, and will allow room on the shelves for many valuable books now stored in boxes or in rooms inaccessible to the public.

Westerly. A special children's room was opened in the public library Dec. 6.

CONNECTICUT

Ansonia P. L. Ruby E. Steele, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Accessions 1280; total volumes in library 19,257. Circulation 57,360.

Columbia. The public library has received a bequest of \$500 from the late Eben Blake Page, of Winchester, Mass.

New Haven. The demand for a new building for the Yale University Library, to house the books which are already seriously crowding Linsley Hall and the old library buildings, is now heard. One of the sites mentioned is in the new Pierson-Sage square. The last report of Librarian Schwab shows that unless extra space is provided shortly it will be necessary to utilize attics and cellars and other convenient places in nearby buildings for the storage of the ever-increasing number of books. If this plan has to be carried out, danger from fire and other causes will be great. Proper classification and care will be difficult, and their inaccessibility will render many books of little use.

South Windsor. After being closed for three months the South Windsor Public Library opened Dec. 8 in the new town hall. The library began its career in the church parlors of the Baptist Church, and stayed there a few years until the Union District School was completed, when it was moved to the school house. There it was shifted from room to room, until finally transferred to its present quarters.

Middle Atlantic

NEW YORK

Brooklyn. Work has been begun on the enlargement of the library of the Children's Museum of the Brooklyn Institute in Bedford Park. It is to be confined to the reference

room, which will be increased approximately 500 square feet by taking in the roof space over the conservatory. The enlargement will house the most used of the reference books for the present, or until the new Children's Museum is built. Now many of the books have to be kept in the basement and in whatever closet space is available elsewhere in the old building, causing great inconvenience to the librarians and to those wishing to consult the books. The work is to be finished early in January.

Brooklyn. Pratt Institute F. L. Edward F. Stevens, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions by purchase, gift and binding periodicals 5875. Circulation for home use: adult 202,598; children 46,239. New registration: adult 3255; children 1161; total registration 9894. Since the autumn of 1912 a systematic effort has been made to instruct institute students in library use, beginning in the Applied Science Department. Each man in the entering classes was assigned to five hours in the Applied Science room in the library, for instruction in the classification system, the card catalog, the important indexes, etc., and then prepared a bibliography on a designated subject. The bibliographies become library property. Every afternoon from October to June, from 3.45 to 5, tea with biscuits is served in the staff room by a competent person who comes in for the purpose, and the experiment has proved of distinct value. Beginning with January, 1913, the library has purchased in monthly consignments the special edition of the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle*, which is printed on rag paper for purposes of preservation in libraries. Extensive changes have been made in the children's department, and the open area south of the library and adjoining the children's entrance has been equipped with swings and see-saws and other playground apparatus.

Goshen. The library has received \$12,000 by the will of Charles J. Everett, of Goshen, N. Y.

Groton. A library, to be known as the Goodyear Memorial Library, and sufficient funds to maintain it, have been left to the town by the will of the late Dr. Miles D. Goodyear, a member of the noted rubber and forest owning family of that name. The will leaves a three-story brick building in the village of Groton valued at about \$45,000 and at present occupied by the post-office, and living apartments and other property valued at about \$55,000, for this purpose.

Hudson Falls F. L. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions 546; total number volumes 2416. Circulation, adult 16,625; juvenile 7633. New registrations 358; total number of borrowers registered since October, 1910, 2201. Receipts \$1490.56. Expenditures \$1321.35. Balance on hand \$178.21.

Kingston P. L. (Rpt.—yr. ending June, 1913.) Circulation 44,467, including 10,798 to children. Reading room used by 26,700 readers. Branch in Kingston Academy, open one hour twice a week, circulated 3032 books. A similar branch is much needed in the lower part of the city.

New York City. The New York Public Library trustees have selected Carrère & Hastings, who designed the big central building, to prepare plans for a branch which is to be built on the south side of Manhattan street, running through to 126th street, adjoining the Eleventh Municipal Court building. This branch when completed will be the new quarters of the George Bruce Memorial branch, which has been located in rented quarters on West 42d street. With the opening of the new main building of the Public Library at Fifth avenue and 42d street and a circulation branch therein, it was felt to be advisable to transfer the George Bruce branch to a section of the city where library facilities are few.

New York City. Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the special committee on local celebration in the city of New York, announced at a recent meeting of the sub-executive committee for the celebration of the centenary of peace among English speaking peoples in 1915, the incorporation of an association for the establishment and maintenance for the people in the city of New York of museums of the peaceful arts as a memorial of the peace centenary. The object is to establish about twenty buildings on a site not yet chosen, for permanent exhibits, a library and a large popular auditorium. It is estimated by Dr. Kunz that the whole institution, which would be one of the finest in the world, would cost about twenty or thirty million dollars and several millions a year to run. It is aimed in particular to facilitate industrial education.

New York City—Queens Borough. The board of trustees of the Queens Borough Public Library has voted to send a request to the Board of Estimate for sufficient means to open three branch libraries in place of three large stations, each action being estimated to cost \$4500 for each branch, or a total of \$13,-

500, and that prompt and favorable attention by the Board of Estimate be urged. The three places in need of the branches, it was said, are Evergreen, Glendale and Luona Park. Appropriations amounting to \$88,381 were recommended. The discussion about the location of the library branch at Queens was reopened, but the board finally decided to hold over the matter till the next meeting, when it is expected that plans will be submitted for a building that certain residents of Queens hope to erect by popular subscription.

New York City. Dr. John A. Mandel, of Bellevue Hospital Medical College, of the New York University, has presented to the New York Public Library more than two hundred books relating to the history of Emperor William II. of Germany, whose twenty-fifth anniversary was recently celebrated. The collection is believed to be the largest in existence on the subject, and Dr. Mandel expects to make further additions to it from time to time.

New York City. The Edwin Hadley Smith collection of amateur journalism, consisting of 30,000 pieces, comprising extensive bound files of American and foreign amateur journalistic literature, mounted clippings, portraits and so on, has been cared for by the library of Pratt Institute since 1908. In justice to Mr. Smith, and to serious journalism, these papers, regarded as rudimentary forms, are about to be transferred to Columbia University, where they will be used in connection with the University School of Journalism.

New York City. *Russell Sage Foundation L.* Frederick W. Jenkins, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept. 30, 1913.) Accessions 2037; total volumes in library 10,000. Circulation 29,034; a gain of 6264 over last year. Total registration 878. The Russell Sage Foundation Library is the result of the union during the past year of the valuable collections on charity and allied subjects formerly belonging to the New York Charity Organization Society, the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, the New York School of Philanthropy, the Russell Sage Foundation and the New York State Charities Aid Association. The new building of the Sage Foundation just completed at Lexington avenue and 22d street, New York City, has provided delightful quarters for this new library on the two upper floors of the building, which will give excellent light and air and quiet. The library has been entirely reclassified and recatalogued during the past year and will be open to the pub-

lic after Jan. 1, 1914. A decided increase in the use of the library has made the circulation for the past year the largest in the history of the library. "The collection is the largest in America devoted exclusively to social problems. With ample room for readers, and the books required for their information, the much discussed problem of bringing the book and the reader together, ought to be comparatively easy. If progress is measured in terms of opportunity, an extension of future usefulness for the Russell Sage Foundation Library is assured."

New York City. *Columbia Univ. L.* W. Dawson Johnston, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Accessions (exclusive of serials) 56,416. Registered borrowers at central loan desk 4676. Circulation for home use 196,922. Readers in reading rooms 502,016. Volumes used in reading rooms 792,592. 848 volumes were borrowed from 17 other institutions and 500 volumes were lent to 63 other institutions. The year has been marked by large additions to the library room and equipment, by important additions to book collections, by reorganization consequent upon the establishment of several new department librarianships, and by continued investigation of the catalogs and cataloging of the several libraries. The cataloging department will supervise the cataloging of all books for department libraries as well as for the main library, but the department librarians will prepare all volumes for binding. The binding department of the university handles about 45 per cent. of all the binding done. The union catalog and official catalog have been combined. This record now consists of all printed cards published by the Library of Congress, the John Crerar Library, Harvard University and the University of Chicago, together with dissertation cards published by the Königlische Bibliothek, Berlin, and miscellaneous entries, exclusive of serials. It is supplemented by the serial catalog and, for official use, a list of subject headings. Three types of bibliographical instruction are carried on under library auspices. (1) Introductory lectures of a general character, intended especially for the information of new members of the university. (2) A series of lectures on legal bibliography and the use of law books. (3) A course in pharmaceutical bibliography. It is the belief of the librarian that an optional course should be established, that it should be required of all students taking certain advanced courses, and that distinctly bibliographical work should be a condition of the

granting of any degree. The faculties of Columbia College, of Barnard College, and of the School of Philosophy have already allowed credit for such work as is involved in attending a course of bibliographical lectures and also for such work as is involved in bibliographical research.

Newark P. L. Miss Saltsman, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Oct. 31, 1913.) Accessions 353; total number of volumes 10,938. Receipts \$3632.37; expenditures \$2536.80; balance on hand \$1095.57.

Oaks Corners. A suitable and attractive building has been provided for the free library in a most inexpensive way, through the thoughtfulness and generosity of Mr. A. B. Burtis, a landowner in the village. When the new railroad station was to displace the old one, he secured the right to move the latter to a vacant site on his own grounds, and then by making some desirable changes and improvements, transformed it into an inviting book and reading room, and gave a lease for its perpetual use to the free library association, so long as it is used for library purposes.

Old Forge. A number of residents of Old Forge met Nov. 29 and organized a Free Public Library Association. The charter members are Rev. Benjamin B. Knapp, Maurice Callahan, Walter D. Marks, jr., Prof. A. T. Cloffee, William J. Thistlethwaite, Gilbert Hoffman, Rev. J. Fitzgerald, Mrs. R. S. Lindsay, and Mrs. Fred Woodruff. It is expected that a library and reading room will be opened in the near future.

Ossining. The board of library trustees has voted to allow the use of a portion of the library property for playground and garden purposes. By means of a close hedge or wall the playground, a plot about eighty by one hundred and forty feet, will be set off from the library grounds, and it will be under proper supervision.

Rochester. Mrs. M. G. Kellogg, of Chicago, has given \$25,000 as a memorial to her late husband, to the endowment fund of the library of the University of Rochester. The fund now amounts to \$60,000.

Rochester. On Nov. 22 a large meeting in the interest of the Rochester Public Library was held at the Seneca Hotel. Dr. Arthur E. Bostwick, librarian of the St. Louis Public Library, delivered a very forceful address on the function of reading in the development of boys and girls and the part per-

formed by the library in furnishing reading matter. The meeting was the fourth in the series of follow-up conferences arranged by the Rochester Child welfare committee, conferences at which special features of the Child Welfare Exhibit are treated by experts and afterward discussed freely by members of the audience. The discussion at this fourth conference focussed on the need of a central library for Rochester, and a resolution was adopted urging the city to take steps to provide a central library. At present only a beginning has been made on a branch library system and numerous minor distributing centers for books of a popular character.

Rochester. Four new deposit stations were opened in November, making twenty-one stations established since the first of January. City Librarian William F. Yust frankly said at a recent meeting that until the city has a central library plant costing at the lowest estimate half a million dollars, exclusive of its site, and a stock of at least a million books, besides ten branches costing \$40,000 each and from one to two hundred deposit stations, it cannot hope adequately to supply the demand for library facilities that is rapidly becoming more insistent. So far as he knew, he said, no movement was on foot, either among the city authorities or among the people, to secure such an equipment.

Sag Harbor. A deed of trust has been executed by Mrs. Russell Sage, in which the John Jermain Memorial Library building, costing about \$100,000, its entire equipment and an endowment providing sufficient income perpetually to maintain it on a liberal scale, are given to a board of trustees, to administer the library *in perpetuo* for the free use of the village. No figures are given to the public as to the exact amount of the endowment, but from the amount needed for annual expenses as now operated, it is estimated that this must be equal to if not greater than the original cost of the building.

Sea Cliff. Work on the library building to be erected by Mrs. Samuel Stevenson as a memorial to her husband will be started soon.

Sherman. Minerva F. L. Florence E. Hawley, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 1, 1913.) Accessions 387; total number of volumes in library 4486. Circulation 13,230. Receipts \$1,309.06. Expenditures \$864.19. Balance on hand \$444.87.

Troy. Miss Jessie Wheeler, of the Public Library, has received a cash prize from a

western establishment for the best and most original device for electrically wiring houses. Miss Wheeler has long been a student of electrical devices and is also a practical telegraph operator.

NEW JERSEY

Bayonne. The closing of the First National Bank of Bayonne has tied up the funds of the public library. The trustees hope to negotiate a loan to provide money for the salaries of the librarians.

Beverly. Prominent citizens of Beverly have taken the lead in a campaign to establish a fine new library building. John H. Sinex, a Philadelphia business man and president of the Beverly Bank, is chairman of a committee to advance the project. It is proposed to erect a building costing not less than \$5000.

Cranford. (Rpt.—yr. ending Nov. 1, 1913.) Accessions 723. Circulation 29,349. New registrations 198; total number of borrowers 1626.

Hoboken. Deciding that the publication of the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library was an unnecessary expense, the board at its last meeting voted to abolish the publication of the minutes, and hereafter to have a typewritten copy hung in a conspicuous place in the building where anybody interested could read it.

Keyport. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 187; total volumes in library 1926. Circulation 8179. Total number of borrowers 699.

Nutley. The cornerstone of the new Nutley Free Public Library was laid Nov. 29. The movement to establish in Nutley a free public library began in 1875, when the Park School Library was thrown open to the people by the Board of Education. It was distributed about in the various rooms of the building and was little used. In 1901 Mrs. J. Stuart Brown, now of Montclair, aroused sufficient interest among the people of the town to induce the Board of Education to devote a special room in the school to the library, and its circulation jumped at once to 1000 a month. The Park School Library grew to about 3000 volumes, and in the meantime the "Nutley Library," a subscription affair, came into existence and acquired about the same number. Both of these are now merged and donated to the new institution. About four years ago the people voted to tax themselves under the state law for library maintenance. Andrew Carnegie donated \$20,000 for the new struc-

ture and the Board of Education gave the land. The structure will be of brick with limestone trimmings and is built in the style of the Jefferson mansion, on the James river, which is typical of the colonial style of architecture.

Passaic P. L. Miss H. Elizabeth White, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending June 30, 1913.) Circulation 243,227. Visitors to the reading rooms numbered over 200,000.

Besides the main library there are four branches. Of these the North branch was opened on July 15, 1912. The cost of running this new branch was \$2000 for the eleven and one-half months ending June 30 last. This amount includes new books, furniture, supplies, rent and additional service required. The membership of the library is 1304; the circulation 32,887; reading room attendance 35,673. A total of 1304 new books were purchased for this library and 1372 were transferred from other library buildings in the city. The growth of club work has been the main feature of the work at the Reid Memorial Library. When the three club rooms and the auditorium were all full, the librarian's office was used for club work. Every section of Passaic is now provided with convenient library facilities. Hence the policy of the library during the next few years will be one of development, especially in supplying the branches with more books and providing larger and better reading rooms.

Red Bank. In her will, recently probated, Mrs. Anna M. Conover left \$1000 to the Red Bank Public Library.

PENNSYLVANIA

A SURVEY of the subscription library movement which gradually spread over Pennsylvania in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and its development in the nineteenth, is given in Thomas L. Montgomery's article, "A survey of Pennsylvania libraries," in the October number of *Pennsylvania Library Notes*. The origin and growth of many town libraries is sketched, starting on a subscription basis, on the principle that "What was worth getting was worth paying for." Up to 1887 not a single free public library, supported by taxation, existed in Pennsylvania, although many subscription libraries opened their reading rooms to the public. Scranton had the first tax-supported public library. "The record of 139 free libraries established within twenty-five years will stand, no matter what may be the success of the future."

Canton. The Green Free Library was opened recently with formal exercises. The library had its inception in 1899, and was so well supported and used that it attracted the approving attention of the late Charles F. Green, of Roaring Branch, who, at the time of his death, left the sum of \$40,000 to be used in its endowment, and for the purpose of erecting a suitable building to house the books.

Chester. Mary Helen Jones, of Haddonfield, N. J., has been elected librarian of the West End Library.

Conshohocken. Mrs. Alan Wood, widow of the Conshohocken ironmaster, has given a \$5,000 endowment to the Conshohocken Free Library.

Darby. "A sketch of the Darby Library Company" is the title of an article by Kate W. Serrill in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. The library was organized March 1, 1743, when twenty-nine citizens formed a company for establishing a library. In 1761 there were 230 volumes. In 1826 it was voted that anyone paying \$3 per annum might use books on the same terms as members. In 1868 the library company was incorporated, and in 1872 subscriptions were solicited and a lot and building worth about \$10,000 were provided for the library. In 1893 the 150th anniversary was celebrated, and in 1898 the library was made free to the public.

Edinboro. A brief description of the library of the Edinboro State Normal School is printed in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. The town has no public library, but the public is welcomed in the school library, which contains about 8500 volumes.

Germantown. After an existence of forty-four years, the Germantown Library Association and Historical Society will go out of existence on Jan. 11 next. The association was formed in 1869 through the instrumentality of Miss Hannah Ann Zell, who was the president until her death, in 1911. When founded it served a useful purpose, there being few public libraries in the city at that time. With the growth of the free library system, the library lost patronage. In 1912 the association disposed of its collection of relics, many of them being turned over to the Site and Relic Society. At the same time the works of history, science and travels in the library were sold, and it was decided to make up-to-date fiction the feature of the library, with the hope of attracting patronage, but the change was not a success.

Jenkintown. The history of the Abington Library is briefly summed up in an article by Florence M. Ridpath in *Pennsylvania Library Notes* for October. There were thirty-three members of the first library, established in 1803. The first purchase was Goldsmith's "Animated nature," in four volumes, at \$6.50. At the close of the year the library owned 150 volumes. Membership fees fluctuated from \$6.50 up to \$10 and then down to \$1 per year, the rate adopted in 1902. In 1903, on its hundredth anniversary, the library was made free to all residents within an area of twenty-five square miles. In 1909 ground was broken for a new \$10,000 building, and in July, 1910, it was opened to the public. During the last ten years an endowment fund of \$25,000 has been secured; property worth \$10,000 has been purchased; a colonial library costing \$20,000 has been built, and the book collection increased from 1700 to 15,000 volumes.

Pennsburg. The new library at Perkiomen Seminary, made possible through the generosity of Andrew Carnegie, who donated \$20,000 for its erection, was dedicated Nov. 20. President John G. Hibben, of Princeton University, and ex-Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker, of Schwenksville, Pa., were the principal orators for the occasion. President Hibben spoke on "The library," while Mr. Pennypacker chose "The archives" as his subject. Ten years ago Dr. Oscar S. Kriebel conceived the idea of interesting Mr. Carnegie, and after three years of investigation and correspondence Mr. Carnegie finally offered to give \$20,000 for the library, provided that the school raise a similar amount for the endowment of the library, and clear up all debts of the seminary, which amounted to nearly \$40,000. After seven years of hard work, during which time he overcame almost insurmountable obstacles, Dr. Kriebel finally succeeded in raising the amount in June, 1912, and thus increased the material resources of the school \$80,000, it being the largest material increase the school ever received at one time. Work was begun on the building about a year ago. The building is two stories high, with a basement. The foundation wall is built of native brownstone, while the building proper is of dark red brick to conform with other buildings of the seminary. The roof is of red tile, and has a large skylight. The basement will be used for class room purposes, the first floor for the library proper, and the second story as an historical museum. The building also contains a large

fireproof vault, which is to be used for the preservation of valuable historical documents concerning the founders of the Schwenkfelder faith, under which religious denomination the school is conducted.

Philadelphia. To provide a site for a free library building and a public recreation ground, the city has purchased from the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company of Philadelphia a lot at the northwest corner of Twenty-fifth and Diamond streets, for \$50,000. It includes about two and one-half acres. The city several months ago purchased from J. S. Serrill and from Annie McCarney two adjoining lots between the Pennsylvania Railroad and Diamond street. With these the city now has for the library site a triangular lot 500 feet on the west side of Twenty-fifth street, 550 feet on the north side of Diamond street, and 750 feet along the Pennsylvania Railroad. Glenwood avenue cuts through the lot, but that part of the avenue will probably be taken off the city plan.

Philadelphia. The library of botanical works collected by the late Dr. Charles H. Shaw, assistant professor in the department of botany at the University of Pennsylvania, has now been incorporated with the departmental library, and each work has been suitably inscribed as a memorial gift by friends of Dr. Shaw to the university. These will serve to keep alive the memory of the professor, who, while carrying on botanical explorations in the Canadian Rockies, was drowned three years ago in a lake of that region.

Philadelphia. A rare set of law books printed by Benjamin Franklin was purchased here last month by the New York State Library for \$415. The documents, which consisted of seventeen folios executed between 1759 and 1764, were part of the collection of Robert F. Skutch, of Baltimore. They are considered among the best specimens of Franklin papers in existence.

Philadelphia. Two hundred additional volumes were recently deposited in "The Memorial Library of the Publications of the University of Pennsylvania," a distinctive institution of the university and not duplicated in any other seat of learning. The "Memorial Library" has a home in six special alcoves in the tower of the library, in a set of bookcases donated by Joseph G. Rosengarten, one of the university trustees. There are now more than 6000 books and pamphlets in these

memorial cases, all written or edited by men who have been connected with the university as students, teachers or officers. Some of the works are by authors of colonial days. There are several volumes published just before or after the Civil War. Copies of every textbook put out by university men are included, among them several which have been in almost universal use and the names of which awaken associations of school or college days in the minds of many thousands. The collection also contains the files of the undergraduates and graduate publications, monographs and theses. Different languages are represented in books in Chinese, Japanese, Spanish, German and French. The special book-plate for the memorial collection was designed by George E. Nitzsche, the University recorder, and drawn by Andre Koronski.

Philadelphia. Falls of Schuylkill branch of the Philadelphia Free Library, at Warden's drive and Midvale avenue, Falls of Schuylkill, was formally opened Nov. 18, in the presence of a large assemblage of guests. The keys of the building were handed over to Dr. John Thomson, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, by the architects, Rankin, Kellogg & Crane. Addresses were made by George Dorwart, Charles L. Dykes, Clinton Rogers Woodruff, and John W. Flanagan, president of Falls of Schuylkill Business Men's Association. The library was opened the following day for the distribution of books by Miss Susan R. Clendenin, librarian, and her assistants, Misses Ella W. Boyd, Caroline Fiss and Eleanor Smith. The library building is of local stone, with Indiana limestone trimmings, and has a frontage on Midvale avenue of 42 feet and on Warden's drive of 100 feet. It is one story and a basement in height, surmounted with a steeped pitched roof of green and purple slates, with a small cupola in the center. The library proper is on the first floor and is reached by a flight of two broad steps from Warden's drive. In the basement are the heating plant, a large lecture room, and a kitchen and dining room for the employees. The building was erected from funds furnished by Andrew Carnegie on ground donated by the late William M. Merrick and the Warden estate. Two other branches, one at Broad and Porter streets and the other at Twentieth and Shunk streets, will be opened some time this winter.

Pittsburg. "Some of Pittsburg's early libraries" is the title of an article by A. L. Hardy, which fills six pages of the December

Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh. The article first appeared in the *Pittsburgh Gazette Times*, and traces the development of the library movement from its inception in 1787 to the time of the Civil war.

Reading. The library trustees have decided to establish branch libraries in the northeast, northwest, and southeast sections of the city. The branches will probably be started in school buildings.

Wallingford. Wallingford is to have a memorial library on a plot of ground just north of the Wallingford bridge, which has been deeded to the Helen Kate Furness Free Library by William Henry Furness, 3d. The lot has a frontage of eighty-eight feet on Providence road and a depth of three hundred and sixty-five feet. Frank Miles Day is preparing plans and specifications for the library building, which is expected to be finished by next spring. The library was incorporated in 1902 under the name of the Horace Howard Furness Free Library. Before Dr. Furness died he left the sum of \$5000 to the library upon the condition that the name be changed to its present title.

Wellsboro. After making several other bequests, Miss Mary Barbara Robinson has bequeathed the bulk of her estate, estimated at \$100,000, to her nephew, C. R. Converse, of Elmira, N. Y., for life, and then to the endowment of the Green Free Library, Wellsboro, to be known as the Chester and Mary Robinson endowment fund, in memory of her father and mother. Earlier in the year, by the will of Charles S. Green, of Roaring Branch, Wellsboro received \$50,000 for a free library, of which \$10,000 was for the building, \$8000 for books and \$32,000 for endowment. This sum, to which the endowment fund of Miss Robinson eventually will be added, will place the Green Free Library of Wellsboro on a substantial foundation.

DELAWARE

Wilmington. A movement is on foot to start a campaign for \$300,000 for the Wilmington Institute Free Library, which is admitted to be one of the best in any city the size of Wilmington. The city council has been asked to appropriate \$50 annually for every \$1000 bequeathed or donated to the fund, such appropriation not to be paid on an amount exceeding \$200,000. At the present time the city's appropriation amounts to \$13,000 annually, and under the agreement it would donate \$27,000 annually.

MARYLAND

Snow Hill. Friendly L. Rozelle and Virginia Handy, lbn. (5th rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Total no. vols. in library 1600. Total registration 368.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Washington P. L. George F. Bowerman, lbn. (Rpt.—1913.) Accessions 11,787; total number of volumes 156,263. Registration 40,278. Circulation 686,278 volumes and 72,450 pictures.

In the distribution of books 161 agencies were utilized, including those administered by the library and those to which deposits of books were sent for circulation. The school division has made a new high record, and one that is believed to be rarely equaled in home circulation per volume. From a total stock of but 6000 volumes in the school duplicate collection, a home circulation of 76,339 volumes was achieved—that is, twelve and two-thirds circulations per volume. These books were circulated from 287 classrooms in eighty-six school buildings. In the face of such a record the library ought at once to be able to increase its school duplicate collection to not less than 20,000 volumes and to enlarge the staff in charge of this work. Twenty-three different organizations held sixty-eight meetings in the lecture hall, with a total recorded attendance of 7158. In the study room there were held 140 meetings of eighteen organizations, some of which also held meetings in the lecture hall. During the year seventeen resignations have been handed in out of a total regular staff of sixty-nine, including the building force. This is due to the fact that the salaries paid are inadequate. "The original library appropriations were slowly and inadequately made. The salaries were fixed by Congress on a starvation basis, and no effort hitherto has been successful in getting them from this basis except in spots. Charwomen are still paid \$180 per year, as against a minimum of \$240 per year elsewhere; many regular assistants (not pages, but professional librarians) are paid \$480 and \$540 per year when the minimum pay for merely clerical work elsewhere in the government service is \$720; the librarian originally received \$2500, and now receives \$3500 per year for labors which are compensated in other American libraries of approximately the size and usefulness of that of Washington by an annual salary of \$5000 or more. As a consequence of these conditions of overwork and underpay the library force has suffered a constant shifting in personnel, losing by resignations

53 per cent. of its entire force in the fiscal year 1907, 25 per cent. in 1908, 23 per cent. in 1909, 26 per cent. in 1910, 33½ per cent. in 1911, 20 per cent. in 1912, and 25 per cent. in 1913. In the nine years from 1904, the first full year the present central building was occupied, the congressional appropriations for the library have increased 71 per cent. and the total library expenditures 59 per cent. But in the corresponding period the book stock has increased in volumes 142 per cent. and the home circulation has increased in volumes 147 per cent. The library has grown in these nine years from 64,473 volumes to 156,263 volumes, and in volumes circulated, the measure of the library's activity and usefulness, from 278,178 volumes to 686,278 volumes. The work done has increased twice as fast as the means provided for doing it, and in very recent years there has been almost no increase of maintenance and development provision at all. Under any test that can be applied Washington's library maintenance is inadequate compared with that of other libraries of its class. The comparison is unfavorable to Washington: (1) In the aggregate amount of library appropriation; (2) in per capita library expenditures, and (3) in percentage of total municipal expenditure applied to library purposes."

The South

VIRGINIA

Richmond. By a resolution adopted at the annual meeting by the board of directors of the Virginia State Library, books will be loaned hereafter, under certain regulations to be prescribed, to any responsible person in the state eighteen years old or over. The change in the method of borrowing books, which has heretofore been extremely limited, it is believed, will tend greatly to increase the usefulness of the library to the people of Virginia.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Latta. The contract for the construction of the Latta Public Library building has been awarded to S. E. Alford, of Rowland, N. C. The Carnegie Corporation of New York made a donation of \$5000 for a library building, and the contract calls for the completion of the building ready for occupancy by March 15, 1914.

FLORIDA

Bartow. Plans for the new Carnegie Library are ready.

KENTUCKY

Eminence. A library association has been formed as the result of a visit by Miss Fannie Rawson, secretary of the State Library Association.

Louisville F. P. L. George T. Settle, lbn. (9th rpt.—yr. ending Aug. 31, 1913.) Accessions 19,061; total number volumes 163,214. New registrations 9387; total number of borrowers 40,824. Circulation 776,654 volumes for home use. Receipts \$150,065.03; expenditures \$146,352.62. From Mr. Carnegie \$35,000 have been drawn for three branch libraries. The chief event of the year was the transfer, on May 13, of the Polytechnic Society property to the Library Board. This included the store building on Fourth avenue, valued at \$630,000, together with all books, statuary, museum collection, paintings, etc. The rents from this building, which is occupied by a large department store, will enable the library to do much additional work. The opening of the Jefferson Branch library, the completion of the new Portland Branch building, and the drawing of plans and the erection of the Eastern Colored Branch building are added items of interest. The library system consists of the main library, seven branches (with the eighth under construction), 213 class room collections in schools and 37 deposit stations, a total of 258 centers for the circulation of books for home use.

TENNESSEE

Greeneville. A donation of \$10,000, it is announced, has been secured from Andrew Carnegie for the purpose of building a library in Greeneville, the home of Andrew Johnson. It is expected that work on the building will be commenced in the early spring. A lot for the library was purchased some time ago near the federal court building.

Knoxville. The school improvement and library organizations of Knox county have, up to the present time, raised \$1000 for the purpose of establishing libraries in various schools in Knox county. This means that the schools of Knox county have \$2000 available for library purposes. For every \$1 raised by the Knox county schools the state will donate \$1, thus doubling the sum raised by the students and patrons of the schools. Libraries are being established in fifty or sixty school houses in Knox county.

ALABAMA

Birmingham. The library board of this city has determined on a special campaign

for the purpose of raising a fund of approximately \$50,000. The money is to be used for the purchase of books needed to bring the library system of the city up to proper standard. With the great industrial growth of Birmingham in recent years has come a need for special training among the residents that the library has been unable to satisfy up to the present time.

Central West

OHIO

Akron. Through the generosity of a few citizens a children's room has been equipped and opened in the public library, with suitable furniture and 2000 new books.

Cleveland. A new branch was opened on the second floor of the old main library building Nov. 15, in charge of Mrs. Minnie B. Paoli. It will contain a newspaper reading room, the department for the blind, formerly at Goodrich house, and an adult circulating collection of about 7000 volumes (fiction and the best books in all classes). Here, too, will be found a collection of general reference books for "ready reference" work and the current numbers of about thirty-three periodicals, including most of the popular and a few technical magazines. There will be a smaller library for children and a club room for story-hour and general use. The municipal reference library, consisting of books on municipal government and affairs, will be continued on the second floor of the city hall, and in connection with this a business men's reference library has been organized, bringing together all the books which most readily answer the questions asked by business men. This includes hotel and trade directories, directories of other cities, telegraph codes, encyclopedias and year books. There are now sixteen smaller branches in the public library system.

Fostoria. The public library made possible by the bequest of \$19,000 from the late Louisa McClean is now in course of erection and will soon be roofed over.

Hamilton. Work on restoring the Lane Library has progressed so satisfactorily that the trustees now believe that the institution will be ready for the public by the first part of February. There will be a dearth of books, but the trustees have the nucleus of another library and hope to be able to restock the building rapidly.

Oberlin. Vandals wrecked the interior of the new Carnegie Library here, which is used jointly by Oberlin College and the town, Dec. 17. Books and magazines were thrown about, and all card index files destroyed. Restoration will cost several hundred dollars and require protracted labor. Meanwhile the building will be closed and college reference work handicapped.

Youngstown. When the municipal courts are established the first of January it will mean that about \$5000 a year will be cut from the revenue of the law library, for none of the municipal court receipts will go for the purpose of supporting that institution as at present. Since the law has been in effect giving the state fines and costs collected in police court to the law library the clerk of the court has turned over thousands of dollars to Theodore Johnson, treasurer of the law library. Under the municipal court law all fines and costs collected in those courts are placed in a common fund to meet the expenses of the courts and not a cent goes to the law library.

Youngstown. Insufficient funds with which the Reuben McMillan Free Library has to meet the expenses of the library during the year 1914 will force the library trustees to close the libraries under their administration during three months of the coming year. The trustees voted at their November meeting to close the main library, South Side branch, Brier Hill branch, Haselton branch and all departments of the library from June 15 to Sept. 15. The appropriation granted by the city of \$16,000 is declared inadequate to give good service to the public during the entire year.

INDIANA

Newcastle. A Carnegie library for Newcastle will soon be an assured fact. The subscription list which has been circulated in the town shows that \$1700 has been subscribed, \$300 in excess of the amount Carnegie demands to show good faith. The success of the work is largely due to the efforts of Miss Louise Compton.

MICHIGAN

Detroit. As a feature of the university extension work in this city Theodore W. Koch, librarian of the University of Michigan, has been giving a series of illustrated lectures in the Museum of Art. Those already given are "College and university libraries," "The arts of illustration," and "Features of a printed book."

Detroit. "As few obstacles as possible between the people and the books," is the underlying principle of changes which City Librarian Adam Strohm is making in the reference department of the central library. The library "jail equipment," which Librarian Strohm has put out of commission during the past few weeks on the second floor includes 544 glass doors and 544 keys to the same, besides much other useless lumber and junk, which formerly acted as barriers between the people and the books. As a result the second floor reference book department has taken on an air of utility it never wore before. Table rests for the books attached to the wall between the "stacks," which can be folded up when not in use, are another improvement installed in the reference room which is greatly appreciated by its frequenters.

Detroit. Cass Gilbert, of New York city, the architect who drew the plans for the Woolworth building in that city, is preparing the plans for the new central library to be built here this year. The plans call for an expenditure of \$850,000, but it is expected the building will cost over a million before it is completed.

Houghton. The Houghton Public Library owns original illustrations by Mary Hamilton Frye for Selma Lagerlöf's delightful children's story, "The wonderful adventures of Nils." These illustrations and original lantern slides were drawn especially for the Houghton Public Library, a Houghton friend of the library who has remained anonymous, having commissioned the artist to do the work as a gift to the library. Doubleday, Page & Co. secured from the library permission to put out a special edition with these illustrations, and with each copy of the new edition is published an insert describing the source of the illustrations. The insert states that should any school, library or other organization desire to make use of an abridged form of the story with lantern slide illustrations they must secure permission and the slides from the Houghton Public Library.

ILLINOIS

Chicago. Valuable books and records of the John Crerar Library in the Marshall Field building were threatened with destruction Nov. 14, when an explosion in the binding supply room on the sixth floor caused a fire that destroyed the contents of the room and entailed a loss of \$5000. Quick action by the firemen prevented the spread of the flames to

any other room and the fire was extinguished before water had dripped down to the floor below.

Wyoming. Mrs. E. P. Reeder, secretary of the Library Association, has received word from the Carnegie Corporation of New York that it will give \$5600 to erect a free library building for Wyoming, providing certain conditions are met and plans for same be previously submitted to said association.

Yates City. By the will of the late Nettie J. Corbin the town receives \$5000 to found a library.

WISCONSIN

Bay View is to have a new \$20,000 library.

Kewaskum. The new public library, established by the local woman's club with the aid of the village, was opened Oct. 2 with an address by Miss Lutie E. Stearns, of the Wisconsin Library Commission.

Manitowoc P. L. Martha E. Pond, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Accessions 688; total volumes in library 10,896. Circulation 40,642. Total registration 4940. Receipts \$4100; expenditures \$3900.

Milwaukee. A permit has been issued for the erection of the Bay View Library, to cost \$55,000.

Milwaukee. A three-story addition to the public library is to be made at a cost of \$50,000.

Mineral Point. Work has been begun on the new \$50,000 municipal building, which will also contain the public library.

Plymouth. The Woman's Club of Plymouth has voted to buy the L. W. Tillotson property for a Carnegie library site.

Oconomowoc. Mabel Weber has been appointed librarian of the school library.

Sheboygan P. L. (Rpt.—yr. 1912-13.) Circulation 30,244 for adults; 30,393 for children. Total registration 7000; adults 2976, children 4024. Receipts \$8230.17. Balance on hand \$3209.75.

Waupaca. Plans have been accepted and the contract let for the \$10,000 Carnegie building.

The North West

MINNESOTA

Minneapolis. The city council has authorized the issuance of \$40,000 for library sites.

Mountain Iron. The village council has unanimously decided to accept Andrew Carnegie's offer of \$8000 for the erection of a public library in Mountain Iron. The village agrees to provide a suitable site, and to raise annually at least 10 per cent. of the amount donated by him for the support of the library.

St. Paul. At its meeting Dec. 26 the public library board, in the face of considerable opposition from the mayor and citizens, leased the Public Library building for a term of thirty years to an eastern firm. The city is to receive \$150,000 rental in all for the building. The opposition arose from the fact that the present lease does not expire for six years.

St. Paul. Work on the foundations of the new \$1,000,000 public library was practically completed Dec. 15. The work was started Aug. 18.

White Bear. Plans for the construction of the new Carnegie library are in the hands of the Carnegie commission, and work on the building will be started as soon as they are returned. The building will cost about \$5500, and the site cost \$1000. The site was purchased by subscription, and the money for the building was given by Andrew Carnegie.

IOWA

Des Moines. Miss Eliza E. Townsend, formerly librarian in the Public Library at Spokane, Wash., on Dec. 1 assumed her new duties as supervising librarian of the state institutions under the board of control. Miss Townsend plans to study the needs of individual patients in each institution, and to recommend for the inmates reading that will aid them in correcting the mental or moral deficiencies which have brought about their commitment.

Keosauqua. After five years of work the Woman's Improvement Association here has financed and opened a library building. The last payment has been made, and the building has been equipped with every convenience.

Logan. Logan's new library, to be organized under the state of Iowa library regulations, has selected for the board of trustees the following: Mary Rice, Almor Stern, Dr. M. A. Humphery, Mrs. B. J. Wood, Mrs. H. L. Allen and James Albertsen.

NEBRASKA

South Omaha P. L. Mrs. Grace Pinnell, libn. (Rpt.—yr. ending July 31, 1913.) Acquisitions 358; total volumes in library 9234.

Circulation 37,801. New registration 837; total 2767. Receipts \$5208.82; expenditures \$4478.82.

NORTH DAKOTA

Leonard. On Nov. 26 the transfer was made of the newly erected and newly fitted building in future to be used as a public library, from the hands of Edgerton Watts, who has been postmaster in Leonard for the past thirty-one years, to the town and township. The building was erected as a memorial to Mrs. Mary E. Hewitt Watts, wife of Mr. Watts. This is the first township library in the state.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Brookings is to have a new \$10,000 Carnegie public library building.

The South West

MISSOURI

Columbia. By acquiring the Stone property for \$32,500 the University of Missouri became the owner of the block in which the new library building is to be built. The site cost \$84,500. The contract for the building, which is to cost about \$250,000, will be awarded in January.

Belleville. The Belleville City Council has selected the Heinemann property, at First and Jackson streets, as the site to be tendered the Carnegie Corporation for the proposed Carnegie Library. The price asked is \$6800. The Carnegie Corporation has signified its readiness to appropriate \$45,000 for the erection of a library building if the proper site is tendered, and the city makes an annual appropriation of \$4500 for maintenance of the institution.

OKLAHOMA

Enid. The dedication of the new \$25,000 library for Phillips University took place Nov. 25. In the morning A. E. Corey made an address, and in the afternoon M. M. Davis, of Dallas, Tex., dedicated the building. Phillips University was organized in Enid in 1906 and was known at that time as Oklahoma Christian University. Rev. E. V. Zollars was president. T. W. Phillips, sr., of Pennsylvania, was one of the most generous donors at the time of the building of the university. Before his death he liberally endowed the university and in recognition the name of the university was changed. Mrs. Phillips and Thomas W. Phillips, jr., were guests of honor at the dedication exercises.

TEXAS

Bay City. The Bay City Public Library Association, which is an institution organized for the purpose of securing a library for Bay City, has already subscribed over \$2500, and close to \$1800 of this has been collected. A lot 75 x 140 has been purchased for \$1500 and many books have been donated. The question now before the executive committee and the advisory committee is whether or not a temporary building will be placed on the lots and used till a more pretentious building can be built or whether it is better to go after the larger house at once.

Houston. Approximately \$600 was donated by the school children of Houston for the purchase of library books on library day, Nov. 26. The purpose of the collection is for the purchase of books to be added to the school libraries.

Palestine. Work has been started on the new public library building.

San Antonio. Plans for the new modern Carnegie Library have been accepted and work on this structure will start soon. The building, when completed, with all minor details, will cost \$15,000.

San Antonio P. L. Cornelia Notz, lbn. (Rpt., yr. ending May 31, 1913.) Total number of volumes in library 37,043. New registration 4754; total number of borrowers 9099. Receipts \$26,344.67. Expenditures \$11,816.26. Balance on hand \$14,528.46.

"Six deposit libraries are maintained in schools. These libraries, consisting of about 75 to 150 books each, were very carefully selected, offering books on a great variety of subjects, with a liberal sprinkling of fiction. The reading lists of the foreign children offered some surprises, for they consisted almost entirely of histories, biographies, hero stories and 'first aid' books. Besides addresses delivered before schools and organizations of various kinds, the quarterly bulletin has been an important feature of the publicity work done by the library. It was started in 1906, but as no appropriation was made for it at that time, the publication paid for itself by means of advertisements printed on it. This feature was eliminated later on when the board made a special appropriation for the bulletin. The newspapers have also given much space to library news. From its very beginning the library has each winter offered a course of lectures. During the last winter the lectures were made entirely free to the public

and proved very popular. The story hour inaugurated in 1907 was continued during the year. The plan for next year is to take up and develop some definite subject. Several requests for books have come from towns near San Antonio. Public libraries in Texas are few and far between, those nearest San Antonio being located in Houston and Dallas. Most of the towns are too small to support libraries of their own, and it is but natural that they should appeal to the nearest public library. The expense connected with the sending of books is more than our library can afford and the requests had to be refused. However, if the county authorities are appealed to for an appropriation and grant it there is no reason why our library should not extend its influence outside of San Antonio and send books to the towns that ask for them."

COLORADO

Denver. Seven circulating deposit stations of the Denver Public Library have recently been established.

NEW MEXICO

Raton P. L. Myrtle M. Cole, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Sept., 1913.) Total volumes in library 2914. Circulation 11,798; 3966 of this number were from the juvenile department. Total registration 796. Receipts \$4879.04; expenditures \$3648.83.

Pacific Coast

CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield. Work on the new \$25,000 library building was started just before Thanksgiving. The building is to be of brick and concrete.

Beaumont. The trustees of the Beaumont Library district have been notified by the Carnegie Corporation, which has charge of the Carnegie library donations, that the plans for the proposed \$10,000 Carnegie Library here have been approved. The specifications are being drawn and bids for construction of the building will be asked for at an early date. The trustees have purchased three lots at the corner of California avenue and Eighth street as the new library site.

Los Angeles. On recommendation of the board of efficiency, the board of supervisors has denied an application for three additional librarians and one assistant in the county's free library. The bureau reported the appropriation for 1914 would permit the purchase of

3000 books each month, but was not sufficient to warrant additional help.

Los Angeles. The public library held a memorial exhibition in November in honor of the bi-centenary of Father Serra, for many years missionary to the Indians of California and the founder of several of the most important mission posts. Added to the unique collection of books and pictures possessed by the library, many valuable relics were lent by the San Gabriel Mission, the Church of Our Lady of the Angels, the Southwest Museum, and Miss Anna Picher, of the Boundary Stone League. Specimens of early California Indian handicraft, vestments, music scores, missals, and old pictures used at the missions were shown, with authentic information concerning their history.

Merced. By the will of the late Robert Gracey, formerly of Merced, about \$25,000 has been bequeathed to the city for public library purposes.

Oakland P. L. Charles S. Greene, lbn. (35th rpt.—1912-13.) The library has 11 branches and deposit stations in the city besides the main library. In addition there are 15 branches in Alameda county. Accessions: main building 6500; city branches 5494; county branches 3892, besides 620 bought with school money; total number of volumes in city and country 96,941. Circulation for home use, main building and city and county branches, books 533,585; magazines 81,802; grand total 615,387. New registration 7118; total 55,519. Expenditures \$100,516.67; of this sum salaries were \$60,728.47, books \$15,637.56, periodicals \$3681.42, and binding \$1914.97. The library has a staff of 104 regular assistants and 18 substitutes.

Pasadena P. L. Nellie M. Russ, lbn. (Rpt.—yr. ending Je. 30, 1913.) Total volumes in library 39,825. Circulation of main library 191,155; North Pasadena branch 33,706; East Pasadena branch 27,663; total 252,524. New registration 3329. Receipts \$34,333.32; expenditures \$27,336.59.

Pasadena. Miss L. L. Wier has been appointed on the staff of the public library in place of Miss Jessie M. Douglas, and Miss Agnes Wilcox has been appointed on the substitute roll.

Richmond. A reading room for children was opened in the public library the day before Thanksgiving.

Richmond. The new West Side branch was opened Nov. 19, at the library's new quarters in the Flatiron building. The interior has

been thoroughly renovated for library purposes.

San Francisco. M. J. Ferguson, the assistant state librarian, has a brief article on "The Sutro library" in the October number of *News Notes of California Libraries*. The heirs of the late Adolph Sutro have given to the State Library his collection of books, the principal condition being that they shall be kept in San Francisco. Mr. Sutro gathered especially the books needed by the scholar, and at his death in 1898 had about 250,000 volumes. During the great fire in 1906 more than half the volumes, including a fine collection of Bibles and incunabula, were destroyed. The remaining 100,000, which have never been cataloged, form the present collection.

Santa Clara. The new town hall is practically completed. The public library will occupy the whole of the west side. Besides the main library room there is a small office for the librarian and a committee room for the trustees.

Santa Cruz. In response to a communication sent several weeks ago, F. W. Bliss, one of the trustees of the Santa Cruz Free Library, has received word to the effect that if Santa Cruz will furnish two sites for the location of branch libraries at Garfield Park and Seabright, the Carnegie Corporation of New York will donate \$6000 for building purposes. The library trustees already have the sites, and it is their intention to have the buildings on them remodeled and submit plans to the Carnegie Corporation for their approval.

Visalia. A formal reopening of the Visalia Public Library, which was damaged by fire last June, was held Nov. 10. A short program was given, followed by a reception, and visitors were allowed to inspect the building, which had been thoroughly remodeled. The following evening the children patrons were entertained with pictures and music.

Wilmington Park. Guided and directed by their husbands and brothers, who perform the heavier work, women of Wilmington Park are erecting in their spare time a building to be used as a public library. The structure is on school property and will be a credit to the builders, all of whom are taking great pride in their work. In addition to aiding physically in the construction, the women also have supplied the material for the structure, and when completed will furnish it. After completion the Public Library of Los Angeles will establish a branch library there.

OREGON

Grants Pass. Grants Pass soon will have a free library. Professor R. R. Turner, city superintendent of the schools and commissioner of the library board, has arranged to install books in two rooms in the city hall. A librarian will be appointed and placed upon a regular salary. The rooms will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock at night.

Hood River. The new building for the Hood River County Library, erected with an appropriation of \$17,500 from the Carnegie fund, is nearing completion. The librarian, Miss Della Northey, expects to be able to occupy the new home of the institution early this year. The first efforts toward a county library were made by the Hood River Woman's Club, who worked faithfully for a number of years and in the face of indifference on the part of the citizens. To-day the support of the library is generous on all sides. During the year that the library has been opened the number of books on the shelves has grown to 3000 volumes. From the main station in the city, according to the report of the librarian, during the past year 14,372 books were circulated. The new building here will have a room especially equipped for the children. It will have an auditorium for lectures and university extension work.

Klamath Falls. Work on the \$24,000 Carnegie Library building has been started in earnest, and a force of carpenters has commenced the building of the forms for shaping the concrete walls of the structure.

Portland. The old library building on Stark street, between Broadway and Park street, one of the greatest of Portland's landmarks, is to be replaced by a modern five-story building of reinforced concrete, in which will be the largest theater in the city. The library structure was constructed in 1890 by the Portland Library Association at a cost of \$160,000. At that time the association was maintained through fees and dues from membership and did not become a public institution until 1902. The building was of the Italian renaissance style of architecture and was considered one of the most beautiful of the older structures in Portland. It was vacated in September, when the handsome new library building, at Eleventh and Yamhill streets, was opened. The work of demolition has already begun.

Portland. The new brick building at the southeast corner of Milwaukee and Powell streets, erected by W. H. Raabe, is completed

and the Brooklyn Branch Library has its new quarters there. The lower room will be occupied by the library. It is nearly 50 x 50 feet in size and is much larger than the building now occupied. The lights have been arranged from two sides, which makes it much better than the former room. This branch was established in April, 1912, and has been well patronized, the adults being the most numerous to patronize the library. For the year ending with November there were 28,059 applications for books received at the Brooklyn Library. Many books in German, Norwegian and Italian have been called for. This branch is kept open part of Sunday. In the new quarters more books may be kept, the facilities of the library being greatly increased.

St. Johns. The new library building erected on West Charleson and Kellogg streets was thrown open to the inspection of the public Nov. 22, when a large number of people visited the building. Story hours were held in the afternoon at three for small children and at four for the larger children. At 8 o'clock a public reception was held in the library. There was a short program of addresses. The branch library is a one-story structure with basement. The main book room is finely lighted for night reading, and the branch is expected to become a social and educational center for St. Johns. It will be possible to hold lectures and other functions in the new building. Andrew Carnegie provided the money for the building and M. F. Holbrook the site. Miss Mabel Rundall is the librarian in charge.

WASHINGTON

Spokane. The public library will conduct a four-months' training class this winter, at which the librarian and department heads will give lectures, and there will be practical work in the library. Of sixteen applicants for admission only six passed the entrance examinations.

Spokane. The cornerstone of the first of Spokane's branch library buildings was laid on Nov. 15. This, the Heath branch, stands at the corner of Standard street and Mission avenue, and will cost when completed about \$35,000. The Carnegie corporation has given \$70,000 to the city of Spokane for the erection of branch libraries. The cornerstone for the East Side branch building, at First and Altamont streets, was laid Nov. 22, and a third branch in the northwest section of the city will be started next spring.

IDAHO

Boise. An addition of steel and concrete, to cost \$15,000, will be made to the Carnegie Library. The present building, which cost \$25,000, was outgrown several years ago, and negotiations have been going on with the Carnegie Corporation for two years to get the necessary funds for enlargement.

NEVADA

Reno. The public library has about 10,000 volumes, and an average daily circulation of 200. Eighty per cent. of the circulation is fiction, and Hall Caine's "The woman thou gavest me" is the most popular volume at present!

CANADA

Moose Jaw, Sask. An interesting description of the new building opened Aug. 15 is given in the November issue of *Public Libraries*. The building cost \$100,000, and its stacks will accommodate about 30,000 volumes.

Toronto, Can. The Dovercourt Branch Library was opened Nov. 23. It is said to be the finest branch library in the Dominion. The building is U-shaped, and the center of the U is occupied by a court that will form a little garden and terrace, upon which the library reading rooms open and through which the readers will pass to the garden and grounds at the west side of the building. There are two stories in the building. The lower floor, having its entrance on the east side at the level of the sidewalk, is used for the heating plant, the librarian's rest room, kitchen and lavatory, the public lavatories, and a large lecture or club room. The main floor is occupied by the entrance hall, charging counter and two large reading rooms. These three rooms, divided only by large arches and practically covering the whole area of the building, give the impression of one large open area. The walls of the reading rooms are lined with bookcases seven feet high with a capacity of about 10,000 books. There are large fireplaces at the end of each reading room to add to the comfort of the room and to assist in the ventilation. The exterior of the building is of dark red brick and a buff terra cotta, and the roof is covered with an unfading green slate. The heating is by steam, and the main floor is lighted by indirect lighting fixtures. The furniture and woodwork throughout are of oak stained a fumed oak tone, and the main floor is covered with cork matting with the exception of the entrance hall and stairs, which are of marble.

Foreign

GREAT BRITAIN

W. C. BERWICK SAYERS, of the Central Library, Croydon, England, is the author of a little book called "Over some Alpine passes," which shows one of the recreations of an English librarian, and may recall pleasant scenes to many Americans as well.

A COMMITTEE has been formed to collect funds for the erection of a memorial tablet to the late Andrew Lang in the Selkirk Free Library, which he opened in 1889. Subscriptions, which are limited to two guineas, should be sent to the secretary of the committee, Mr. J. Streathearn Steedman, Selkirk.

FRANK JAMES BURGOGNE, librarian of the Lambeth (Eng.) Public Libraries, died Oct. 20 after a long illness. He was originally trained at the Birmingham Public Libraries. About 1879 he became sub-librarian at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Five years later he was appointed librarian at Darlington; and three years afterwards, in 1887, he became chief librarian of Lambeth, a position he held until his death. When he first went to Lambeth, the Acts had been recently adopted, and the first library was opened in temporary premises, and the whole of the great Lambeth library system grew up under his care.

THE mystery of the whereabouts of the Glenriddell manuscripts of the poet Burns, which were sold by the Athenæum Library of Liverpool last summer and for which a committee of Scots in England and Scotland has been searching, was quickly cleared when Mr. John Gribbel, vice-president of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, announced recently that the two volumes were in his possession. He said he had purchased them from a dealer, and added that he would restore them to Scotland forever protected by a deed of trust as a gift to the race which gave Robert Burns to the world.

J. A. CHARLTON DEAS, librarian and curator of the Sunderland (Eng.) public libraries, museums and art gallery, has been making some interesting experiments regarding the feasibility of admitting the blind to the institutions. The results are described in a pamphlet, "How we may show our museums and art galleries to the blind." On Sunday afternoons, when the rooms were closed to the general public, the adult blind were admitted. After a short introductory lecture describing the room to be visited and the objects to be

examined, each visitor, under the charge of his allotted guide, examined the specimens closely. A descriptive card was attached to each article allowing the guide to give complete information regarding it. In this way, on successive Sundays, pictures, animals, birds, geological specimens, a human skeleton, pieces of armor, etc., were examined. The same program was repeated on succeeding Monday mornings for blind children of the Council School, the galleries being closed two or three hours for the purpose. The keenest interest and appreciation was displayed by the guests at these visits, and Mr. Deas suggests that the unused duplicates which most museums possess might be made the nucleus for a special collection to which the blind could have access without the necessity of opening cases and making special preparation.

Bethnal Green. Fifteen thousand pounds has been offered by Andrew Carnegie for a public library on condition that a suitable site be provided for it.

GERMANY

Halle. The vestry of the Marien-Kirche has decided to sell its famous library in order to straighten out its financial affairs. This library consists of 26,000 volumes, and contains also the most complete collection of manuscripts in the handwriting of Martin Luther and his co-reformers. It also possesses the only original death mask of Luther. Most of the books are on theology, and a few of them are said to be worth as much as \$25,000. In spite of tempting offers from the outside, it has been decided to offer the entire library at a comparatively low price to

the city of Halle in order to keep it, if at all possible, "at home."

ARGENTINA

AN American library in Buenos Aires for the promotion and interchange of ideas and greater knowledge of each country is the plan of the Argentine Social Museum, as outlined in correspondence going on now with educational institutions in the United States. There has evidently been wanting in the South American republic some such center, where could be made available information on matters of moment as it finds expression in various publications and reports issued in the United States. To bring about a closer intellectual union between educational leaders north and south, the management of the Argentine Social Museum conceived the idea of sending no less than 10,000 letters to American institutions and editors. The newspapers are asked to contribute their current issues, and in this way it is expected that much misinformation may be corrected before its gets wider circulation.

JAPAN

Yamaguchi P. L. (10th annual rpt.—yr. ending Mar. 31, 1913.) Accessions 4894; total number volumes 39,550. Circulation 236,681, an increase of 43,188 over 1912. The library was open 332 days.

There are 88 libraries in the Prefecture, to most of which traveling libraries are sent, as well as to young men's associations, secondary schools, and other schools. In all 293 sets of traveling libraries, aggregating 17,504 volumes, were sent out to 102 different communities, the circulation numbering 46,818.

THE LIBRARIAN'S MOTHER GOOSE.

I. ORDER DEPARTMENT.

Ding, dong, bell, the order's going well.

Whom did we put in? Mrs. Anna Green.

Whom did we leave out? Alger, no doubt.

What a naughty thing was that, to leave poor Alger at the bat.

—Renee B. Stern.

LIBRARY WORK

Notes of developments in all branches of library activity, particularly as shown in current library literature.

General

Education, Training, Library Schools

LIBRARY INSTRUCTION IN NORMAL SCHOOLS.

Impressions of a transplanted librarian. Mary A. True. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 70-75.

Miss True, librarian of the Clarion State Normal School, found on assuming her duties that many teachers lacked all training on the value of the library as an aid to the school. Consequently she has given a series of weekly talks on classification, shelf arrangement, use of card catalogs, reference books, and periodical indexes. By timely lists of magazine articles, exhibits of post-cards, etc., relative to the various lectures given by teachers, the interest in the library is maintained.

Scope, Usefulness, Founding

SCOPE AND USEFULNESS.

A discussion of the public library. William H. Dixon. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 163-165.

Wisconsin has a fine library system developed in the form of splendid libraries, rules and regulations, a corps of well-trained librarians, a splendid cataloging system, etc. But the great mass, the majority of our people, have but little spare time and do not use the libraries to any great extent. The recommendation is that the library be taken to these people by some person or persons who understand both the people and books. He takes these books to the people who should read them; shows them how to read; is careful that the books are not lost, and when they are read, sees that they are returned.

—Comparative importance of side lines in the small library. By Flora B. Roberts. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 27-32.

Touches on the amount of time needed, and discusses the relative importance of storytelling, picture and clipping collections, pamphlet literature and its care, picture bulletins and the making of bulletins in general, young people's clubs and exhibits.

—The problem of public leisure. Lutie E. Stearns. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 162-163.

Summary of paper read at meeting of Fox River Valley Library Association, Oct. 8, 1913. Discusses importance of providing proper entertainment for leisure hours, and calls at-

tention to the service provided for librarians by the educational department of the General Film Company (N. Y.) in supplying lectures, lecturers, machines, operators and films for such subjects as philosophy, religion, sociology, natural science, useful arts, fine arts, literature and history. Closes with a statement of how churches and schools are taking up the problem, and makes a plea for the cooperation of librarians in the work.

—Socialized bibliography. Adelaide R. Hasse. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 11-12.

Socialization of interests is the dominant characteristic of the times. Where does the library stand in the movement? Its work is primarily with the mature. The only effective means which the stationary library has of getting over to the mature is by bibliography. For every other line of its activity the public must come to it. Socialized bibliography will reduce cataloging to a minimum and will equip every library with a card directory of all persons and organizations in the vicinity interested in a special subject. Library workers, specially trained, will go among these people finding out in advance what help they will need from the library, while their colleagues on the inside will have on file, in an index kept up to date, information compiled from most recent sources—periodicals, society proceedings, and public documents.

The Library as an Educator

LIBRARY AS AN EDUCATOR.

Public libraries: their place in education. William Procter. *The Lib. Assistant*, D., 1913, p. 230-234.

Paper read before the Yorkshire branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Sheffield, Eng., Sept. 17. The mere linking of public libraries with school and college curricula is not enough. Since the larger part of every man's education is what he gives himself, it is for this individual self-administered education that the public library furnishes the opportunity and the means. The great readers of the present generation are the artisans and mechanics. Millions of copies of the world's classics are published and sold to them. Now a drastic revision of policy is needed to make the library a logical response to the demand for self-culture. It is suggested that lending libraries [the class particularly discussed in this paper] limit the purchase of fiction, even at the expense of

circulation statistics, and give more consideration to the intelligent minority of patrons. Cooperation with various voluntary institutions of educational effort is urged, and a raising of the intellectual status of the library assistant.

Library Extension Work

AUDITORIUMS, USE OF LIBRARY.

New regulations governing the use by the public of the auditoriums, which are to be found in nine of the branch buildings of the Brooklyn Public Library, have been recently adopted by the trustees of that institution with the idea of increasing the use of these rooms. Under the new rules the auditorium may be engaged for literary, educational, civic, charitable and social purposes, but may not be used for religious services, political campaigns or business purposes. Music and the serving of refreshments are permitted in these rooms, and they may be kept open until midnight. For meetings open free to the public no charge will be made; for those open only to members of organizations and their invited guests no charge will be made for afternoon use or for evening use to 9 p.m.—the library closing hour—but the fee for evening use beyond that time will be \$2.50. The fees for use of the rooms when admission is charged or when there is a sale of goods, as at a fair, will be \$3 for an afternoon and \$5 for an evening. The study rooms at the branches may be used by study clubs without charge during library hours. A charge of \$1 will be made for such use after 9 p.m.

LECTURES.

Lectures and night classes. By Agnes F. Greer. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 38-40.

Lectures held under library auspices are chiefly valuable for publicity, instruction, and encouraging the use of books. The essentials are a good speaker, an interesting subject, and a suitable time. A suitable room must be prepared, and the lecture well advertised.

DRAMA AND THE LIBRARY.

The large library on the drama now being gathered at Indiana University under the direction of Dr. William E. Jenkins was suggested by Dr. Jenkins as a source for university extension work at the November meeting of the board of directors of the new Indianapolis center of the Drama League of America. A resolution was adopted by the meeting, authorizing Dr. Jenkins to lay the project before the university authorities in the

hope that drama study here and throughout the state, under the direction of the league, might receive a valuable impetus.

EXHIBITS.

San Bernardino Library at the orange show. Carrie S. Waters. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 12-13.

The librarian prepared an exhibition of all the books available in the library, or procurable, on the citrus plant and its culture, and a printed booklet containing the list was distributed at the show. Two months were spent in preparation of materials, including the necessary indexing of new as well as old material, but the popularity of the booth at the fair, and the subsequent increased use of the library directly traceable to the exhibit, justify the effort in the mind of the librarian.

—Library exhibits in Los Angeles. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 11-12.

Describes two successful exhibits. First, a series of book displays in downtown store windows, adapting the selection of books to suit the special business of the different stores. Second, a display of photographs, paintings and studies of child life, borrowed from the outside, was exhibited in the children's room to attract attention to the work of the juvenile department.

Library Development and Cooperation

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—NATIONAL.

A national lending library for students. *The Library*, O., 1913, p. 353-368.

Discusses a scheme suggested in the *Contemporary Review* for the establishment of a National Loan Collection in England of books sufficient for the purposes of research in all fields of knowledge. The proposal is that the Bodleian, the University Library, Cambridge, the Advocates Library, Edinburgh, and the libraries of four Scottish universities and of Sion College, London, be called upon to lend such books as the new state authority might require, in consideration of their retention of the copyright privilege or the annual grant voted in commutation of that privilege. The writer objects to the element of compulsion here, and goes on to point out that in return for the so-called copyright "privileges" the libraries perform a very real service in their preservation of rare and valuable books. Such books, which cannot be replaced, should not be made liable to call from all parts of the country. Also such ease of access to expensive copyrighted books would result in loss of custom to publishers, and difficulty in getting serious books

published might result. On the other hand, great good might result from increased coöperation between universities and libraries in the use of special collections, as is done in France and Prussia. The National Loan Collection might also act as a depository for volumes rarely used, and might buy books of special and limited appeal that individual libraries cannot afford. The British Museum cannot do the work, as its books may not be circulated. The writer thus sums up his idea of the proper function of this National Loan Collection under three heads: (1) mutual loans, (2) coöperative purchasing, subsequently aided by special subsidies, and (3) gratuitous storage for not wanted books.

LIBRARY COÖPERATION—LOCAL.

Library coöperation in a college town. Walter C. Green. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 66-70.

Gives details of one case of actual practical coöperation. The three libraries of Meadville, Pa., college, theological seminary and public, have exchanged files of magazines and sets of books in an effort to group in each library the publications best suited to its patrons. Lists of magazines subscribed for are printed and exchanged, and each library orders two extra Library of Congress cards for each new book purchased, the extra cards to go to the other libraries.

Founding, Developing and Maintaining Interest FOUNDING LIBRARIES.

Mrs. Elizabeth Earl, of Connorsville, Ind., a member of the Indiana Public Library Commission, is offering twenty cash prizes, aggregating \$150, for the best essays on "Why my community should establish a public library." The contest is to be open only to the school pupils of the ten counties of the state which are without libraries—Warren, Switzerland, Starke, Scott, Pike, Ohio, Jennings, Dubois, Crawford and Brown. The essays must be mailed to the secretary of the Library Commission before Feb. 1, 1914.

LIBRARY ADVERTISING.

The advertiser in the library. By William E. Martin. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 21-26.

To bring book and reader together where the reader is hungry and thirsty for the book is not difficult. It remains to create more readers and students out of the masses of the indifferent. To all associations, educational, religious, industrial, political and social, reading lists of books of value to their special fields, should be sent. To officials and em-

ployes in city departments should be sent notices of material bearing on their problems and policies, and they should be asked to coöperate in indexing and in bibliography. Special rates in all newspapers should be arranged. Teachers in public and Sunday schools, and leaders of women's clubs, should indicate their programs for work, that lists of appropriate books for home-reading may be prepared. The telephone should be widely used, and a multigraph used to print postal card advertisements of new books from plates furnished by publishers.

—The Commercial Club of Omaha, Neb., has given some of its advertising space in the street cars to the public library, to advertise the sub-stations that are now being established by the library in various parts of the city.

COÖPERATION FROM WOMEN'S CLUBS.

What women's clubs have done for libraries. Mrs. Samuel Semple. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 65-66.

Basic service has been to furnish a large body of readers, and having provided the readers, to assist in opening new libraries and maintaining old ones. Spirit of coöperation waiting to be shown ways of service.

Libraries and the State

MUNICIPAL RELATIONS.

The report of the committee on the relations of the public library to the municipality, presented at the Kaaterskill meeting of the American Library Association Council, has been reprinted in pamphlet form, and will be supplied free in reasonable numbers to any librarian or library board where it may be of service. Its use is particularly recommended in cities where the city charter is undergoing revision, or the form of government is changing, or where for these or any other reasons the official position of the library is uncertain or its appropriation insecure.

Library Support. Funds

LIBRARY TAXES.

Justification of a library tax. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 2-4.

Editorial. Discusses the argument advanced by opponents of a library tax that those who want the library should pay for it, and taxes should only be used where they will be of equal benefit to the whole community. If tax money were to be so applied, there would be no taxation, for there is no public institution, neither schools, museums, parks, highways, public charities nor administrative departments, from which all people

get an equal benefit. But the justification of any tax is that it is levied for the benefit of society as a whole, and not for individuals. A library is entitled to a tax because (1) it helps every institution and every public enterprise of a community; (2) it increases the material value of property within range of service; (3) every good book that goes out from the library carries an influence that promotes thought and intelligence; (4) the library provides the means by which exceptional minds have often found their first awakening; (5) by providing freely healthful, attractive reading, society protects itself from the effects of demoralizing books; and (6) the library thus becomes a means of saving rather than an expense to taxpayers. The degree of benefit is measured by the degree of use, and this depends on the breadth of vision of those in charge. The librarian must consider those who do not use the library, find out why they are absent, and then try to enlarge the service so that they will be drawn in.

Library Buildings

Storage and Shelving

SHELF CAPACITY.

Shelf capacity. W. R. Eastman. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 23.

An answer to query for rule for estimating shelf capacity in stacks and wall cases. Gives figures for actual number of books a shelf and section will hold, and also necessary space to allow for expansion.

Government and Service

General

ADMINISTRATION OF SMALL LIBRARIES.

Promoting efficiency in the smaller libraries. Mary L. Davis. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 5-9.

Paper entitled "The incomplete librarian," read at the Lake George meeting, Sept. 25. The balancing of book purchases and library duties and interests of every sort is one of the most delicate and interesting things to be done in the smaller library. In the ideal library the user, the books, and the librarian are in close relation, and this is easier to bring about in a small library than in a large one. Books must be selected with unusual care, and the library made a distributing bureau for the surrounding district. The parcel post will aid in this. Library cooperation might be practised more than it is. The librarian must advertise the ability of the library to supply all kinds of information, tech-

nical as well as literary. He must also be prepared to furnish it to the foreign-born as well as to the American. Displays of prints and wild flowers and collections of relics of local interest help make the small library a place to linger in.

Governing Board

TRUSTEES.

Who and what is the library board? Louis P. Peeke. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 158-160.

A whimsical treatment of the functions of a library board by a member.

"The library board of the present is composed of certain individuals who are the successors of their predecessors. These persons are not trained librarians, nor are they experienced librarians. They are nothing but creatures concerning whom the law says that they must report to the common council.

"These creatures are money getters, money distributors and expert accountants. They are electors of the librarian, the assistant librarians and the janitor, and also the fixers of salaries. They are selectors and purchasers of books, periodicals and other materials. Exercising the functions of the police, they must take account of the theft, mutilation and injuring of books, periodicals, furniture and equipment. . . . In conclusion, they are ten devoted people who have to support and maintain and constantly improve a mansion or castle equipment on a summer cottage income."

Staff

JUNIOR ASSISTANTS.

The problem of the junior assistant. *The Lib. Assistant*, D., 1913, p. 234-237.

Two communications. In the first A. Cecil Piper considers the problem due to the stagnation in the profession, and consequent slow promotion. When the library profession is properly organized and libraries are established in every town, there will be an increase in opportunity for advancement of junior assistants. In the second letter Arthur Webb assigns the same cause to the problem, but sees no practical remedy until libraries are "nationalized," because under present conditions librarians cannot spend money necessary to improve junior positions.

Administration

Accession

CHEAP BOOKS.

Pages from a Dutch note book. I. The cheap book in Holland. Henry A. Sharp. *Lib. World*, N., 1913, p. 136-137.

The "Publishing Society for Good and Cheap Books" is issuing a "World's Library," to include the best in every school of thought. A price system is adopted that is based on a unit of fourpence, and is increased in multiples of that sum, the maximum being six units, equivalent to two shillings. Editions usually consist of 6000 copies and are often reprinted. The society has been in existence for seven years. It publishes a monthly paper, and twice a year issues a descriptive catalog. It also arranges lectures and occasional theatrical performances, with reduced prices of admission.

COLLATION.

Irregularities in the make-up of early printed books. W. Bramley Coupland. *Lib. World*, O., 1913. p. 118-119.

The presence of blank half-pages or pages in the letterpress, lack of exact agreement in books of the same edition printed in the sixteenth century, irregularities in watermarks, use of odd title pages or their omission altogether, and omission of pagination, signatures and imprints are mentioned.

Cataloging

CATALOGING CODES.

Cataloguing codes. Maurice H. B. Mash. Part I. *The Librarian*, N., 1913, p. 135-140.

In making this comparison of the Anglo-American Code with Cutter's "Rules for a dictionary catalogue," Mr. Mash says that the primary distinctive difference between the two systems is that the code deals only with author and title entries, while Cutter is a complete code for a dictionary catalog.

The comparison proper is preceded by a brief historical summary of the origin of the two systems. In 1900 a committee was appointed to revise the A. L. A. rules, and in 1902 a similar committee was named to revise the English rules. It was at the suggestion of Mr. Dewey that the two committees united their endeavors and produced the present code, which was published in 1908.

The first edition of the Cutter rules was published in 1876. This was revised and reissued several times, the last edition appearing in 1904. Mr. Cutter explains his reason for undertaking the work in his preface to the first edition, where he states that while there are various rules for an author-catalog, "for a dictionary catalog as a whole, and for most of its parts, there is no manual whatever."

Out of the 174 rules in the code, only eight are printed in two forms, and these all refer to the question "Under what heading is the

reader most likely to look for a book he is in search of?"

Following a comparison of the two sets of rules is an extended comparison of definitions, with many examples cited. A beginning is made of a comparison of the rules dealing with author and authorship heading, taking up the first twenty-two of the Code and the first eighteen in Cutter.

—Catalog rules. *Pub. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 397.

A statement of six points specially emphasized at the meeting of the catalog section at Kaaterskill.

CATALOGING, COÖPERATIVE.

Local coöperative cataloging. F. Helliwell. *Lib. World*, O., 1913. p. 99-102.

Coöperative cataloging is closely allied to bibliography. Literary workers would rejoice to see a great catalog or bibliography which indexed the world's output of books since the invention of printing. Coöperation in cataloging the books in the world's libraries would be the base of such a project, a coöperative catalog indexing books contained in two or more libraries. A phase of coöperative cataloging likely to receive more attention in the future is the centralization of cataloging work to prevent useless duplication of effort.

In America the Library of Congress receives and catalogs every copyrighted book published in the United States, and all libraries may buy the printed cards resulting. A few years after this was found practicable, Mr. L. Stanley Jast prepared and published a scheme for establishing a cataloging bureau for public libraries of England. It has never been adopted. However, a good "Classified catalogue of books on architecture and the allied arts in the principal libraries of Manchester and Salford," including eleven libraries, was published in 1909. The classification is according to the Dewey system, and letters after each entry indicate the library owning the book. The production of similar coöperative catalogs on the textile industries, mining, shipbuilding and other great industries is urged, by which the usefulness of public libraries will be increased. The establishment of county bureaus, to centralize cataloging, and also other branches of library work, in a given area, is also suggested.

PRINTED GUIDES.

Printed guides for library catalogs. Jean Hawkins. *N. Y. Libs.*, N., 1913, p. 23-24.

Use of Library Bureau guide cards not advocated for small library, being too complicated and also too expensive.

Classification

RECLASSIFICATION.

A problem and a solution. Fannie E. Lowes. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 75-77.

The problem was a non-elastic classification, in which the mistake of fixed location had been made. The solution was started by employing an expert organizer to reclassify the books by the Dewey system and make the shelf-list cards only. The accessioning was done by the librarian, and the handling of the books by student assistants. The library has 23,000 books. In four months and a half 7655 books and thousands of pamphlets were finished. The main catalog, beyond changing the numbers on the cards, will not be touched till the other work is finished.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION.

The Library of Congress classification. Reginald Ernest Smith. *Lib. World*, N., 1913, p. 130-136.

A paper read before the South Cove Branch of the Library Assistants' Association at Hove, 1913. The paper is divided into three parts: (1) the history of the classification; (2) a description of it; (3) a critical survey of the schedules and notation.

Binding and Repair

BINDING.

Efficiency in the bindery. *Bindery Talk*, S.-O., 1913, p. 1-2.

An editorial discussing materials, methods and workmanship, with some detail. Urges that libraries by adopting some uniform standards of quality of binding materials, of size and thickness of boards for covers, etc., would make it possible for manufacturers to supply "parts prepared ready for use, thus insuring quality of materials, lessening their cost, simplifying labor of assembling, and contributing to better workmanship by the uniformity of material used."

—The A. L. A. bookbinding committee replies. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 4-5.

Under this heading is a letter from A. L. Bailey, chairman of the committee, in answer to criticism in *Bindery Notes*. In it he states the purpose of the committee to be to help librarians with definite information about individual binders, rather than to attempt to solve the "bookbinding problem."

—Binding newspapers. *Bindery Notes*, S.-O., 1913, p. 3.

Newspapers for binding should be kept away from heat, light and moisture. A convenient box with a lid is recommended. Better—and cheaper—to subscribe for a duplicate

file than to try to bind worn copies from the reading room.

PAPER.

A talk on paper was the first of a series of illustrated talks on "Bookbinding" being given to the library training class of the Los Angeles Public Library. A synopsis of it is printed in the September-October number of *Bindery Notes*. The methods of manufacture are outlined, qualities of different kinds of paper are discussed, and the basis of durability in paper is indicated.

Shelf

SHELF DEPARTMENT WORK.

A note on the preservation of order on the shelves of an open library. Maud E. Griffiths. *Lib. World*, O., 1913, p. 116.

To prevent the borrower from returning a volume to the wrong place on the shelf after examining, he is handed a marker as he passes to the shelves. The marker is a wooden slip 10 x 3½ in., on which is pasted a printed slip requesting him to insert it in the place occupied by any book taken down for examination.

Care of Building. Janitor Service

LIBRARY HOUSEKEEPING.

Library housekeeping. Bertha Marx. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 160-161.

Statement of practice in Sheboygan (Wis.) Library. Books are kept upright and stand at extreme edge of shelves. Mending is done once a week and rebinding as often as necessary. All books are returned to shelves every day, and shelves read once or twice a week. Plants are selected with care and kept in good condition. All furniture is washed and rubbed with furniture polish yearly. Floors are swept daily, washed every two weeks, and oiled once a year. All books are thoroughly dusted once a year.

"There is free access to every part of the library, from the reference books upstairs to the unbound magazines filed in well-labeled gray boxes in the basement. The public has little difficulty in finding what it wants because everything has a place. For the same reason the staff can find anything that is called for with ease and rapidity. Quick and efficient service is the result of systematic order.

"I am positive that our very quality of neatness endears us to the public. For instance, when on a snowy day a broom is kept in the lobby, every one seems glad to brush the snow from his shoes before entering the reading room. On a rainy day the paper we wrap

about the books, to protect them as we give them out, is much appreciated"

Libraries on Special Subjects

BUSINESS LIBRARIES.

The income of the Frank Murphy \$10,000 bequest to the public library at Omaha is to be expended for books that will be of value to the business man.

MEDICAL LIBRARIES.

About 300 of the newest and most authoritative medical books have been brought together for reference use in the public library at Newburgh. The idea of the reference library for physicians originated among the medical men of Newburgh, and each physician places on the shelves one volume annually, the works to be shelved being designated by a committee. It will be to the medical profession what the law library is to the attorneys. The room is not open to the visitor, except on application to the librarian, who will supply the key.

General Libraries

For Special Classes

BLIND, READING FOR THE.

The Chicago Public Library, in coöperation with the Conference of Jewish Women's Organizations, initiated a series of readings to the blind in all the branches of the public library early in December. The names of 200 blind persons were collected by the committee in charge and invitations to attend the meetings were sent to them.

PRISON LIBRARIES.

The selection of books for prison libraries. Florence Rising Curtis. *Pub. Libs., N., 1913, p. 367-370.*

The men and women in prisons are reading from three to five times as many books as are the people in any community where libraries are easily accessible. Along certain lines books will furnish information of special value to the prisoner. Those on business, agriculture and the trades are available in many prisons and are eagerly read. Books designed to teach English to the foreign-born, arithmetics, scientific books, geographies, and histories are also valuable. Prisoners are peculiarly dependent on books for their recreation, but the libraries in many of our prisons are so largely the result of a lack of intelligent aim and wise selection that many of the books must have a bad influence upon the prisoners. Trashy novels, modern novels of

the school represented by Robert Chambers, the endless—and worthless—series of boys' books like "The Darewell chums" and "The Rover boys," novels making criminals attractive, and hosts of detective stories, are all to be found in prison libraries, and all are harmful. There are also books of a more serious nature, written to advance a theory or teach a doctrine, which are dangerous because of their bias.

FOREIGNERS, WORK WITH.

A new library activity. *Pub. Libs., N., 1913, p. 371.*

An outline of the work just inaugurated by the Public Library Commission of Massachusetts among the foreign-born. A director has been appointed who will endeavor to place books in foreign languages and in simple English where aliens will have easy access to them, and traveling libraries in foreign languages will be started.

—Miss J. M. Campbell, director of educational work for aliens under the Massachusetts Free Public Library Commission, in an address before the literature and library extension committee of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, summed up the work of her department as follows: "The only way we can reach large colonies of foreigners is by placing in their hands certain facts of our history, ideals of American life and some knowledge of our standards of living in their own language. Many of them are too old to acquire a new language, and we want to reach them through our libraries. It will be necessary to make a survey of the different sections, and the clubs can help, not only by seeing to it that there are books of practical value in foreign languages, but that the foreigner, for whom they are intended, knows that they are available. It is patriotic work and an opportunity to inspire and help them to receive high ideals of American citizenship."

School Libraries

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

District school libraries and the rural library problem. *N. Y. Libs., N., 1913, p. 12-13.*

Report presented at the Lake George meeting of the N. Y. L. A. in September by the committee on reading in rural communities. A questionnaire was sent to the 207 district superintendents, of whom 112 replied, representing 5626 schools. All but 52 have libraries, averaging from 50 to 200 volumes; 4015 libraries are free to public, but few are so used.

All districts use the list issued by the School Libraries Division. In many districts children receive certificates for reading from 3 to 10 books each year. In 564 schools help is received from the nearest library. Clubs covering two or more counties have been formed by superintendents for discussion of work. Why should not librarians attend these meetings and superintendents attend library meetings, making good books more accessible to rural communities?

Reading and Aids

Work with Children

CHILDREN, WORK WITH.

Club work with boys and girls. By Emma R. Engle. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 36-38.

To attract and hold the boys and girls from fourteen to eighteen, who are employed during the day, the Philadelphia library founded its self-governing clubs. Committees from the clubs confer with the leaders at first as to selection of material to be used for reading, and later formation of debating clubs usually follows.

—A concerted effort is to be made by the school authorities, assisted by the teachers and the officials of the Providence Library, to increase the interest of pupils in the local elementary schools in independent reading. A committee consisting of one teacher from each of the primary and grammar grades has been chosen by the teachers to go through the children's books at the library and compile the requisite lists. As fast as these lists are completed, they will be printed and distributed among the school children. There will be general lists and special lists for the work of each grade. The books on these lists will be kept in the children's room at the library, where they may be consulted at any time, and other copies will be available for loan purposes with the use of a student's card. The school authorities are of the opinion that children, especially in the grammar and high schools, need but little encouragement to do considerable reading outside their school work. They believe also that the best way to provide this encouragement is to make up handy lists of books on different subjects, which will indicate to the children which books they will find most useful and most interesting. A list of history references, giving the author, title and library number of nearly 100 children's books on historical subjects, has already been compiled and issued in printed form, and reference lists on many

other subjects will be made up within a short time.

—Pertinent questions relating to what libraries may do for children are given in the last *A. L. A. Bulletin* as follows: Are we placing our attractive children's rooms, clean and orderly, adorned with flowers and fine pictures, where they may be readily seen from the street, where picture books placed in the windows may vie in alluring powers with the nickel-novel window displays? Is it not possible for the library to make permanent whatever good, though fleeting, impression may be made by educational pictures or pictures from great books, by coöperating with the picture shows and being ready to supply to the children copies of the stories, nature books, or histories to which the children may have been attracted by the motion pictures? The hours when working children, those engaged in gainful occupations, and those who are helping in the homes, are free for recreation, are in the evening and on Sunday. Are we placing our most skilled workers on duty at these times, and are we opening our story hours and reading clubs on Sunday afternoons, when these children are most receptive of good things, when the children are dressed in their good clothes, their self-respect is high and they are free from responsibility?

CHILDREN'S READING.

Children's books for Christmas purchase. Marion Humble. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 165-171.

A list of books suitable for Christmas purchase, containing chiefly books of permanent value that every child should own. The books are classified under the headings: For little children, Picture books, Song books, For older children, Books for girls, Books for boys, and Series. Author, title, publisher and price are given in each case, as well as a keyed reference to such lists as the *A. L. A.* catalog and Booklist, where descriptive annotation may be found.

STORY TELLING.

The story hour. By Helen G. Betterly. *Penn. Lib. Notes*, O., 1913, p. 32-34.

If the motive of having a story hour is to advertise the library, then let the librarian go to the schools. The ideal story hour is where the children gather round the story teller in an easy group and listen with spontaneous feeling to the tale. This, if it can be arranged without a disproportionate expenditure of time and labor, should be attempted in an effort to accomplish as much good for

the child as possible, and to accomplish it by means of books.

— A story-telling contest for children is soon to be inaugurated in the public library at Fort Worth, Tex. Books will be given to the two children who tell the best stories. They must make their own selection of tales, and be prepared to give their reasons for their choice.

PHONOGRAPH.

A new story-teller. *Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 179.

Tells how a phonograph is used in a Milwaukee library for the story hour.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.

Folk-tales and other stories which may be dramatized and played by children. *Bull. of Carnegie Lib. of Pittsburgh*, D., 1913, p. 506-508.

A list arranged to bring first on the list those for youngest children and those most easily dramatized.

Literary Methods

General

MAGAZINES, SIZE OF.

Magazines. *M. F. C. Wis. Lib. Bull.*, O., 1913, p. 178.

Discussion of the relative merits of the large and small page, occasioned by the recent change in format of several leading weeklies. From a librarian's point of view.

Library Appliances

LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

A list of good places to buy library supplies, recommended by the older libraries of California, is printed in the October number of *News Notes of California Libraries*.

Bibliographical Notes

The paper on "Efficiency and bibliographical research," which Mr. Aksel G. S. Josephson, of the John Crerar Library, read at the January (1913) meeting of the Bibliographical Society of America, has been reprinted in pamphlet form. During the months of January, February and March, 1914, Mr. Josephson will give a series of lectures in the John Crerar Library on bibliography and the use of reference books, as part of a course of lectures on "Books and libraries."

At the meeting of the American Library Institute in New York, on Dec. 1, M. Paul Otlet, secretary of the Union of International Associations, exhibited one of the new motion-

picture books. Dr. Otlet took the four hundred page book from his pocket, where men generally carry watches—a tiny roll two inches in length and an inch in diameter. The new invention is called a Biblophote and was perfected by Robert Goldschmidt and Dr. Otlet. The film is introduced into a small machine and the pages, magnified 500 times, are thrown on a screen.

THE University of Illinois Library has recently issued a 20-page bulletin entitled "Books of Jewish interest in the Library of the University of Illinois." This list, compiled by Dr. D. S. Blondheim, of the Romance department of the University and prepared for the press by the library staff, contains some five hundred titles alphabetically arranged, and is intended mainly to help those using the University library who may be interested in Jewish literature and history, and who may have difficulty in finding all the books on that subject now in the library. For this reason call numbers are given with each title. The nucleus of the collection is formed by the books bought during the past year from the fund given for this purpose by District Grand Lodge No. 6 of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith; there have been added a number of books presented to the library by individual members of the same order, and a number purchased by the library, so that a very good beginning of a collection of Jewish books has been made.

Recent Bibliographies

GENERAL

FITZPATRICK, John T. Recent New York state publications of interest to libraries. *N. Y. Libs.* N., 1913. p. 15-16.

BOOKS of 1912; cumulated from the *Book Bulletin* of the Chicago Public Library. Chicago, 1913. 111 p. O.

OVITZ, Delia G. Course in reference work and some bibliographies of special interest to teachers. Milwaukee, Wis., State Normal School. 38 p. (bibls.) O. pap.

CLASSIFIED catalogue of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, 1907-1911. Part III., Natural science and useful arts; Part IV., Fine arts; Part V., Literature. Pittsburgh, Carnegie Library, 1913. 713-1276, lii p.; 1277-1490, xix p.; 1491-1732, xxii p. O.

PSEUDONYMS

PSEUDONYMS of California authors. *News Notes of Cal. Libs.* O., 1913. p. 387-389.

Supplements the list printed in the same publication in April, 1912.

FOR SPECIAL CLASSES

CHILDREN. Books for a child's library. Washington, D. C., The Public Library, 1913. 15 p. T.

— Books for Christmas for the children. Brooklyn, N. Y., Pratt Institute Free Library, 1913. 16 p. D.

— Jordan, Alice M., comp. A list of books for boys and girls in the Public Library of the city of Boston. Boston, 1913. 110 p. Q.

FARM WOMEN. Some good books for farm women. Library leaflet no. 5, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass., 1913. O.

HOSPITAL LIBRARIES. Jones, Edith Kathleen. A thousand books for the hospital library; selected from the shelf-list of the library of McLean Hospital, Waverley, Massachusetts. Chicago, A. L. A. Pub. Board, 1913. 56 p. O.

SUBJECT BIBLIOGRAPHIES

AERONAUTICS. Luftschiffahrt (aeronautics, l'aeronautique), 1903-1913. Katalog 152. Munich, Ludwig Rosenthal, 1913. 95 p. O.

AFRICA. Africana: history, geography, travels, etc. London, Eugene L. Morice, 1913. 60 p. O.

ARIZONA. Luttrell, Estelle, comp. A bibliographical list of books, pamphlets and articles on Arizona in the University of Arizona Library. Tucson, Ariz., 1913. 60 p. O.

ASIA. Bibliotheca Asiatica II. Vorder- und Centralasien. Frankfurt-a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 143 p. O.

AUSTRALIA AND TASMANIA. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the aborigines of Australia and Tasmania. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913, p. 876-929. Q.)

BERIBERI. Vedder, E. Bright. Beriberi; ill. by numerous engravings and by 5 colored plates. New York, Wood. c. 8+427 p. (53 p. bibl.) O. \$4.

BIBLE. A list of books treating upon the Holy Scriptures and early cognate literature. London, Charles Higham & Son, 1913. 40 p. O.

CANADA. Wrong, George M., and Wallace, W. Stewart, eds. Review of historical publications relating to Canada. Toronto, Univ. Pr., 1913. 240 p. Q.

CATHOLIC AUTHORS. Gardner, Jane E., comp. Books by Catholic authors in the New Bedford Public Library, 1913. New Bedford, E. Anthony & Sons, Inc., 1913. 38 p. Q.

CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY. Goodenough, G. A., and Mosher, W. E. The properties of saturated and superheated ammonia vapor. Urbana, Ill., Univ. of Ill., Engineering Experiment Sta. bull. pap., 50 c.

CHEMISTRY. Benson, H. K. Industrial chemistry for engineering students. New York, Macmillan, c. 14+431 p. (bibl.) il. tabs., diagrs. D. \$1.90 n.

CHEMISTRY AND ENGINEERING. Gary Public Library. List of books on electricity, civil engineering, mechanical engineering, chemical technology, and chemistry. 36 p. T.

CHRISTIANITY. Ballard, Rev. Fk. The miracles of unbelief. Popular ed. (the 8th). New York, Scribner. 16+382 p. (7 1-3 p. bibl.) D. pap., 40 c. n.

CHURCH HISTORY. Ayer, Jos. Cullen. A source book for ancient church history, from the apostolic age to the close of the conciliar period. New York, Scribner. c. 21+707 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°. \$3.

CHURCH SCHOOLS. Athearn, W. S. Intermediate department of the church school. Des Moines, Ia., Drake Univ. c. 24 p. (3 p. bibl.) D. (Outline studies of the depts. of the church school.) 35 c.

CHURCH UNITY. Chew, Clara, comp. Church unity. (In *St. Louis Public Library Bulletin*, N., 1913, p. 281-282. Q.)

CITY PLANNING. Select list of works relating to city planning and allied subjects. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913, p. 930-960. Q.)

COCONUT. List of references to coconuts and coconut products in the public documents division of the Philippine Library. (In *Bulletin of the Philippine Library*, Sept., 1913, p. 9-12. Q.)

CO-OPERATION. Sinclair, J. F. Report upon co-operation and marketing; pt. 1, Agricultural co-opera-

tion; pt. 3, Municipal markets; pt. 4, Distributive or store co-operation. Madison, Wis., Democrat Pr. Co., 1912. 132; 59; 40 p. (11; 6; 3½ p. bibl.) tabs., maps, O. (Wis. State Bd. of Public Affairs advance sheets.) pap.

COUNTRY LIFE. Brooks, Eug. Clyde. Agriculture and rural life day; material for its observance. Wash., D. C., Gov. Pr. Off. 77 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. (U. S. Bu. of Educ. bull., 1913, no. 43, whole no. 553.)

COWBOY DIALECT. List of books containing cowboy dialect. (In *St. Louis P. L. Bull.*, N., 1913, p. 285. Q.)

Craven, Lady. Craven, Eliz., Baroness, (*Margravine of Anspach and Bayreuth and Princess Berkeley*). The beautiful Lady Craven; the original memoirs of Elizabeth Baroness Craven, afterwards Margravine of Anspach and Bayreuth and Princess Berkeley of the Holy Roman Empire (1750-1828); ed. with notes and a biographical and historical introd. containing much unpublished matter by A. M. Broadley and Lewis Melville; with 48 illustrations. In 2 v. New York, J. Lane. 143+141; 10+306 p. (4 p. bibl.) O. \$7.50 n.

ENTERTAINMENTS. Home festivals; a reference list on Hallowe'en, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. Riverside, Cal., Riverside Public Library, 1913. 48 p. S.

FINE ARTS. Kunst-Katalog. Kupferstiche und illustrierte Werke des XIX. Jahrhunderts. Antiquarischer Katalog no. 107. Basel, Georg & Co., 1913. 38 p. O.

GENEALOGY. Catalogue of genealogies and Americana, duplicates from the New Hampshire Historical Society, together with a portion of the genealogical library of J. Henry Lea, genealogist. Boston, C. F. Libbie & Co., 1913. 164 p. O.

—Gray's family history catalogue; containing family histories, special genealogies, printed and ms. pedigrees, peerage claims, etc. London, Henry Gray, 1913. 48 p. O.

GEOGRAPHY. Allgemeine Geographie. Ethnographie, Weltreisen; mit besonderer Berücksichtigung des Orients, zugleich Bibliotheca Asiatica I. Frankfurt a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 154 p. O.

GERMANY. Norddeutschland. Lagerkatalog 157. Osnabrück, Ferdinand Schöningh, 1913. 74 p. D.

GOLDONI. Chatfield-Taylor, Hobart Chatfield. Goldoni; a biography; il. from the paintings of Pietro and Alessandro Longhi. New York, Duffield. c. 17+695 p. (23 p. bibl.) \$4 n.

HISTORY. History Department of Vassar College. Suggestions for the year's study; History I. 4th ed., rev. Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Vassar Coll. c. '05. 29 p. (bibl.) charts, plans, O. pap., 25 c.

HOLY SPIRIT. Thomas, W. H. Griffith, D.D. The Holy Spirit of God. New York, Longmans. 16+303 p. (3½ p. bibl.) D. \$1.75 n.

HOUSING. Josephson, A. G. S., ed. The housing problem; literature in central Chicago libraries. Chicago, Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy, 1913. 40 p. O.

HYGIENE. Delano, Jane A., and McIsaac, Isabel. American Red Cross textbook on elementary hygiene and home care of the sick; prepared for and indorsed by the American Red Cross. Phil., Blakiston. c. 15+256 p. (8 p. bibl.) il. D. \$1 n.

ICELAND. List of books and essays relating to modern Icelandic literature (since ca. 1550). (In *Islandica; an Annual Relating to Iceland*. v. 6, p. 65-69. O.)

INCUNABULA. An illustrated catalogue of remarkable incunabula, many with woodcuts, and a specimen of an unknown xylographical press. London, Wilfrid M. Voynich, 1913. 178 p. O.

—Guida del Museo del Libro con indice bibliografico dei facsimili degli incunabili. Torino, R. Scuola Tipografica e di Arti Affini, 1913. 163 p. D.

- INDIA. Catalogue of books relating to India and neighbouring countries: travel, history, language, literature, etc. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p. O.
- Catalogue of books relating to India and neighbouring countries: travel, history, language, literature, etc. London, George Salby, 1913. 24 p. O.
- Jews. List of works [in the New York Public Library] relating to the history and condition of the Jews in various countries. In four parts. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, July-October, 1913. Q.)
- Baldwin, E. C. Our modern debt to Israel. Boston, Sherman, French. c. 219 p. (6¼ p. bibl.) D. \$1.25 n.
- LABOR ORGANIZATIONS. Brissenden, Paul F. Launching of the Industrial Workers of the World. Berkeley, Cal., Univ. of Cal. 82 p. (29 p. bibl.) Q. (Publ. in *economics*.) pap. 75 c.
- LAW. Catalogue of a valuable collection of old American law books, the property of John Thompson Brown, Esq., of Evinston, Va., including rare early Virginia session laws, journals of the House of Burgesses, proceedings of the Convention of Virginia Delegates, 1776 (the original edition), etc. New York, Merwin Sales Co., 1913. 30 p. O.
- MEDICINE. A list of current medical periodicals and allied serials in the John Crerar Library. 2d ed., April, 1913. Chicago, 1913. 32 p. Q.
- MINIMUM WAGE. Williamson, C. C. The minimum wage, a preliminary list of selected references. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, August, 1913. Q.)
- MUSIC. Nicholson, F. Bentley, comp. List of songs, duets, and vocal methods in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 294 p. S.
- Russell, John F., comp. List of chamber music in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 143 p. S.
- Russell, John F., comp. List of compositions for the pianoforte in the Henry Watson music library [of the Manchester, Eng., Public Libraries]. Manchester, 1913. 71 p. S.
- NAPOLEON. [Catalogue of] the valuable collection of manuscripts, autographs, books, portraits, and other interesting material, mainly relating to Napoleon Bonaparte and the French Revolution, the property of Warren C. Crane, Esq., a merchant of old New York. New York, Amer. Art Assn., 1913. no paging. O.
- Das Zeitalter Napoleon I. Politische und Kulturgeschichte, Autographen, Bücher, Flugblätter, Porträts, historische Darstellungen, Militärkostüme, 1780-1830. Leipzig, Karl W. Hiersemann, 1913. 102 p. O.
- NOYES, ALFRED. Tracey, Catharine S., comp. Bibliography of Alfred Noyes. (In *New York Library Club Bulletin*, N., 1913. 2 p. Q.)
- ORIENT. Bücher-Katalog 359. Der alte Orient; Hebraica und Judaica; Assyrisch und Babylonisch. Phönizisch-kanaanitische Philologie und Archäologie; das alte Arabien; enthaltend u. a. einen Teil der reichhaltigen Bibliothek von Hofrat Prof. Dr. David Heinrich von Müller in Wien. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1913. 114 p. O.
- PHILOLOGICALS. List of serials in the University of California Library. Berkeley, Univ. of California Press, 1913. 266 p. O.
- PHILIPPINE LANGUAGES. Artigas, Manuel. List of works in the Filipiniana division [of the Philippine Library] relating to the study of the linguistics of the Philippine Islands. Parts iv, vi. (In *Bulletin of the Philippine Library*, July, September, 1913. p. 18-19. Q.)
- PHILOSOPHY. Philosophie, enthaltend einen Teil der Bibliothek des geheimen Oberschulrats Dr. Gustav Wendt. Katalog 615. Frankfurt a. M., Joseph Baer & Co., 1913. 194 p. O.
- PRAYER. Boggis, Rev. R. J. Edm. Praying for the dead; an historical review of the practice. New York, Longmans. 14+272 p. (6 p. bibl.) D. \$1.25 n.
- PSYCHOLOGY, EDUCATIONAL. Burnham, William H., ed. Bibliographies on educational psychology. Worcester, Mass., Clark Univ. Pr., 1913. 44 p. O.
- RELIGIONS. Bennett, Florence Mary. Religious cults associated with the Amazons. New York, [Columbia Univ.], 5+79 p. (3 p. bibl.) 8°. (Studies in classical philology.)
- ROADS. Watkins, Sloan D., comp. Good roads; an annotated list of books and articles on road-building and maintenance, in the St. Louis Public Library. (In *St. Louis P. L. Bull.*, N., 1913. p. 283-284. Q.)
- SCHNITZLER, ARTHUR. Henderson, Archibald. Arthur Schnitzler (1862-); a bibliography; transactions, productions, and criticism in English. (In the *Bulletin of Bibliography*, Oct., 1913. p. 155-156. Q.)
- SOCIOLOGY. Wisconsin Woman's Suffrage Association—Education Committee. Social forces; a topical outline, with bibliography. [Madison, Wis.], 1913. 83 p. O.
- TECHNOLOGY. Technical books of 1912; a selection. Brooklyn, Pratt Institute Free Library, 1913. 28 p. D.
- A selected list of books [in the New York Public Library] on engineering, industrial arts and trades. New York, 1913. 81 p. Q.
- THEOLOGY. Catalogue of books in theology and its neighbourlands: English and foreign. Part 1. A-Bible-IIa. London, Henry Sotherton & Co., 1913. 64 p. O.
- Bücher-Katalog 360. Historische Theologie, enthaltend u. a. die umfangreiche Bibliothek eines sehr bekannten Leipziger Theologen. Leipzig, Otto Harrassowitz, 1913. 174 p. O.
- A catalogue of miscellaneous theological books. London, Charles Higham & Son, 1913. 40 p. O.
- TRAVEL. [Catalogue of] voyages and travels, topography and heraldry, natural history. London, Maggs Bros., 1913. 192 p. O.
- TYPEWRITER. Gamble, William B., comp. List of works in the New York Public Library relating to the development and manufacture of typewriting machines. New York, 1913. 18 p. Q.
- VEGETABLES. Books on vegetable gardening. Library leaflet no. 4, issued by the Massachusetts Agricultural College. Amherst, Mass., 1913. O.
- VETERINARY MEDICINE. Lauder, G. D. Veterinary toxicology. Chicago, A. Eger. 12+312 p. (3 p. bibl.) O. hf. leath., \$2.50 n.
- VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. Vocational guidance; a selected list for parents, and teachers and pupils of the Fitchburg High School. Fitchburg, Mass., Public Library, 1913. 3 p. Q.
- WESTERN STATES. [Catalogue of] books and pamphlets relating to the western states. New York, Daniel H. Newhall, 1913. 30 p. O.
- WILLIAM II. Catalogue of a collection of books relating to Emperor William II. of Germany, presented to the New York Public Library by Dr. John A. Mandel. (In *Bulletin of the New York Public Library*, November, 1913. p. 864-875. Q.)
- WISCONSIN. Thwaites, Reuben Gold, and Nunnis, Annie Amelia. Check-list of publications of the [State Historical] Society [of Wisconsin]. 56 p. O.

Bumors and Blunders

CATALOGS AS THEY ARE MADE

THE following titles are taken verbatim from the typewritten catalog of the library of one of the state prisons in this country:

Allen. The middle of the pasture.

—Choir invincible.

Bennett. Dewey the audacious [George or Melvil?]

Phelps. The struggle for immorality.

Barrie. A widow in Thrums.

Field. Love affairs of a Biblemaniac.

Hugo. The hunch of the Notre Dame.

Mitchell. The pines of glory.

Ray. The dominant stain.

Kingston. Peter the wailer.

Stoddard. The sword makes the son.

—Crowded out o' Cornfield.

Thanet. Knitters in the Seine.

Vance. The destroying angle.

Zangwill. The celebrates club.

Lamb. Assays of Elia.

LIBRARY EXAMINATIONS

FROM time to time Edmund Lester Pearson, who conducts the "Librarian" column which appears every Wednesday in the Boston *Transcript*, lightens the tedium of routine work by preparing new items of interest relating to the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library of Baxter. Such an item appeared in a November issue, in the form of an advertisement for a library assistant, to which was appended a sample list of questions such as the applicant might be expected to answer. We reprint the advertisement and examination paper, together with the answers as published about a month later:

LIBRARY ASSISTANT WANTED. Only those with a knowledge of English fiction need apply. Examination of candidates will be held Monday, Nov. 17, at 9 a.m. For permission to take the examination address, enclosing references, the Ezra Beesly Free Public Library of Baxter.

(Note.—As this examination is held to fill a vacancy in the fiction department, the paper will contain questions on fiction alone. A specimen paper, for the guidance of candidates, is printed below by courtesy of the *Transcript*.)

FICTION EXAMINATION

(Read the paper carefully. Remember that some of the questions may have more than one correct answer. Full credit will be given for any answer which is correct.)

1. In what work of fiction does the illustrator introduce a portrait of the author (a celebrated writer) under fire?

2. Name three novels which have for their central theme the artificial production of gold.

3. Name novels in which the following personages have been supposed to be portrayed in disguise: (a) Elbert Hubbard; (b) S. S. McClure; (c) Grover Cleveland; (d) Oscar Wilde; (e) Leigh Hunt; (f) John D. Rockefeller; (g) King Edward VII.; (h) Professor Charles Townsend Copeland; (i) Whistler; (j) Benjamin Disraeli; (k) Rudyard Kipling; (l) R. L. Stevenson.

4. What novel takes its title from the name of a cake?

5. In what works of fiction do the following characters appear: Sailor Ben? Godfrey Ablewhite? Miss Pross?

6. What work of fiction so closely imitated a biography as to be classified and cataloged with the biographies in a number of libraries?

7. The titles of what two novels occur, without important change, in Cowper's poem on Alexander Selkirk? (The poem beginning "I am monarch of all I survey.")

8. Name four novels which have much to do with prize-fighters and prize-fighting.

9. The plot of what novel hinges on the difference between the Russian calendar and that used in England, i.e., between the Julian and the Gregorian calendars?

10. Of what novel, by a New York editor, was it asserted in a literary monthly that it had been "suppressed" or boycotted by some mysterious influences, because offensive to capitalism?

11. What novel contains, as padding, an interesting account of the Zulu war?

12. What novelist appears to hold the record for titles taken from Shakespeare?

13. What recent novel of New York life is said to contain many real characters, thinly disguised; to deal with actual incidents of recent occurrence; and even to report genuine conversations between the characters?

These are the answers to the fiction examination:

1. Kipling's "Stalky & Co."

2. "The golden bottle," by Ignatius Donnelly; "The golden flood," by Edwin Lefevre; "The doings of Raffles Haw," by A. Conan Doyle.

3. (a) "Iole," by Robert W. Chambers; (b) "The wrecker," by R. L. Stevenson and Lloyd Osbourne; (c) "The Honorable Peter Stirling," by P. L. Ford; (d) "The green carnation," by Robert Hichens; (e) "Bleak House"; (f) "The metropolis," by Upton Sinclair; (g) "An affair of state," by J. C. Snaith; (h) "The diary of a freshman," by C. M. Flandrau; (i) "Trilby," as published serially; (j) "Quisante," by Anthony Hope; (k) "The adventurer," by Lloyd Osbourne; (l) "The amazing marriage," by George Meredith.

4. "Lady Baltimore."

5. "The story of a bad boy"; "The moonstone"; "Tale of two cities."

6. "Life of John William Walshe," by Montgomery Carmichael.

7. "In the midst of alarms," by Robert Barr; "The wings of the dove," by Henry James.

8. "Cashel Byron's profession," by Bernard Shaw; "Rodney Stone," by A. Conan Doyle; "The virgin in judgment," by Eden Phillpotts; "The valley of the moon," by Jack London.

9. "Triatum of Blent," by Anthony Hope.

10. "The silent war," by J. A. Mitchell.

11. "The witch's head," by H. Rider Haggard.

12. W. D. Howells.

13. "Comrade Yetta," by Albert Edwards.

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Jan. 12. Pennsylvania Library Club, Philadelphia, Dropsie College for Hebrew and Cognate Learning.

Jan. 22. Massachusetts Library Club, Somerville.

Feb. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.

Feb. 17. Milwaukee Library Club.

Mar. 6-7. New Jersey L. A., annual meeting, Hotel Chelsea, Atlantic City.

Mar. 12. Chicago Library Club, Chicago Public Library.



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